MORNING EDITION

Japan Times Advertiser

MORNING EDITION

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

No. 15,707 | (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) | TOKYO, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1942 | 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 | Price 15 Sen

CITATIONS ISSUED ARMY UNITS FOR BRILLIANT FEAT REDUCING BATAAN AND CORREGIDOR ISLE

CITATIONS

Sato Unit and Units
Attached Thereto

"The above were engaged in the campaign for reducing Bataan Peninsula and established brilliant exploits. After the objective was achieved, they effected landing on Corregidor Island at midnight of May 5 on completion of secret and scrupulous preparations. The landing was launched in the face of furious enemy firing and on landing, these units repulsed the stubborn enemy resistance at every corner and enlarged their operations. Before dawn of May 6 the enemy made daring counter-attacks with the result that the situation was extremely critical. Nothing daunted, the above carried on their attacks sharply and effectively until they compelled the enemy commander to give up further resistance at about noon.

"The aforementioned action is outstanding, being a manifestation of a virile attacking spirit in spite of numerical inferiority and thereby crushing a strong fortress.

"Wherefore, a citation thus is hereby issued.

June 28, 1942.

MASAHARU HOMMA,
Supreme Commander of the Army Forces
in the Philippine Area."

Hoshi Air Unit
Units Attached Thereto;
Units Cooperating With the Air Unit

"The above took part in the campaign for reducing Bataan Peninsula under the command of Unit Commander Hoshi in January, 1942. Due, however, to activities of remnant enemy airplanes and intensive anti-aircraft fire, almost all the Japanese service planes which were engaged in the campaign were damaged by enemy bullets. All the men from the unit commander downward firmly maintained their spirit of counter-attack and were absorbed in fulfilling their duties throughout. This served to bring strong pressure to bear upon the enemy all the time. When bomber units were added anew to the above and the wholesale attack over the length and breadth of the enemy positions, including the Corregidor Fortress, opened late in March, the above discovered important objectives and blasted them at an opportune time. Their bombings continued early in April under the direction of Commander Mikami of the Air Unit and this paved the way to annihilation of the enemy at Bataan at one stroke.

"Their military exploits are really outstanding.

"Wherefore, a citation thus is hereby issued.

June 28, 1942.

MASAHARU HOMMA,
Supreme Commander of the Army Forces
in the Philippine Area."

Lieutenant Yasuhiko Enami, Commander of a Company
in the Sato Unit.

"The above took part in the campaign for reducing Bataan and always gallantly led his unit.

"When the campaign for reducing the Corregidor Fortress was carried out, the above effected a landing near Cavalry Point in the face of a fierce barrage of enemy gunfire at midnight of May 5 and succeeded in reducing the "Kiku" position. The company led by Lieutenant Enami sallied forth to a district south of Infantry Point at 2 a.m. on the 6th and made preparations for further attacks. By this time, strong enemy forces turned to counter-attack, as a result of which a deadly and mortal combat ensued lasting till after dawn. During the intervening period the Japanese casualties in both killed and wounded were mounting. Bullets for a while ran short. This led the company to throw stones against the enemy. The picture presented was really a lurid one. Maintaining self-composure, the lieutenant directed his men throughout the severe ordeal and with prime fighting spirit and positive and daring action repulsed the enemy at 9 a.m. It was at this time that the lieutenant was hit by a bullet in his head, but, nothing flagged, encouraged his men to fight on. In another moment when the fighting still was kept up he was hit by another bullet and died a gallant death.

"His action is ample manifestation of a superb spirit of sacrifice to fulfil one's duty in death and this very spirit was instrumental in frustrating successfully the enemy resistance and thereby paved the way to the wholesale surrender of the enemy. His military exploits are really outstanding and a model of those commanding Imperial Forces.

"Wherefore, a citation hereby is issued.

June 28, 1942.

MASAHARU HOMMA,
Supreme Commander of the Army Forces
in the Philippine Area."

Despite Numerical Inferiority and Heavy Odds, Nippon Outfits Smash Enemy's Strong Counter-Attacks: Effect Landings

LIEUTENANT ENAMI DIES GALLANT DEATH

For outstanding achievements which played a signal part in the campaigns for reduction of Bataan Peninsula and the Corregidor Island fortress, citations were issued by Lieutenant-General Masaharu Homma, Supreme Commander of the Army Forces in the Philippine Area, on June 28, 1942, to the Sato Unit and Units attached thereto, the Hoshi Air Unit, Units attached thereto and Units cooperating with the same Air Unit, and Lieutenant Yasuhiko Enami, commander of a company belonging to the Sato Unit; and these citations have been brought to the notice of His Majesty the Emperor, according to a communique issued by the War Ministry at 4 p.m. on Saturday.

The communique follows:

"Citations were issued by the Supreme Commander of the Army Forces in the Philippine Ar a to the Sato Unit and Units attached thereto, the Hoshi Air Unit, Units attached thereto and Units cooperating with the Hoshi Air Unit, and Lieutenant Yasuhiko Enami, commander of a company belonging to the Sato Unit, all having displayed distinguished services in the campaigns for reduction of the Philippines. It is with awe to describe here that all this has been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor."

Heroes' Careers Given

Unit Commander Genpachi Sato hails from Yamagata Prefecture. After having served as a staff officer of a unit sent to Manchoukuo, he was appointed a unit commander.

Air Unit Commander Komataro Hoshi also is a native of Yamagata Prefecture. After graduating from the Military Staff College, he was appointed an instructor of the Military Academy, member of the Army General Staff Office and other important posts. He also was an instructor of the Shimoshizu Army Aviation School.

Lieutenant Yasuhiko Enami who died a heroic death in the Battle of Corregidor and who was honored by being the recipient of a citation which was brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor was born in Jito-mura in Bofu, Yamaguchi Prefecture.

The Lieutenant who also served with great merit in the Changsha campaign in September last year was a graduate of the Bofu Middle School and the Military Academy, which he graduated in 1938. After his graduation from the Academy the Lieutenant served on the Central China front where he saw action in the campaigns of Tahungshan and Changsha.

In the Changsha campaign Lieutenant Enami was shot through the chest but recovered in a short time. With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia the Lieutenant served with the Imperial Forces in the Philippines where he distinguished himself in the push in the Bataan peninsula.

In the final drive in the Philippines, the battle for the reduction of Corregidor, on May 5, the Lieutenant served as a first line company commander. Taking advantage of the pitch darkness the Lieutenant with his unit penetrated deeply into the enemy lines. The enemy came out in numerous counter-attacks and in each the Lieutenant fought with his sword in order to make possible the advance of comrade units. During one furious encounter a bullet pierced the Lieutenant's neck and another hit his head.

Thus at 2 a.m. on May 5, the Lieutenant, asking, "How is the enemy? How are our comrade units?" was killed in action.

Interviewed at her home by a Domei correspondent, the Lieutenant's widowed moth r, deeply moved said, "When I received the official report of the death of my son I was greatly worried about the mann r in which he died. Later I received detailed reports of my son's death from his Unit Commander at that time and the Unit Commander who assumed that post later and I was satisfied.

"It does not seem right for me to say so but at the Bofu Middle School, from which he graduated, it is said he is being used as an example as being a man of action and of few words. It is said that when he was wounded in Central China he would not allow himself to be sent back to Nippon saying that when he thought of his subordinates, he could not alone go back.

"I think my son was more than satisfied that he was able to take part in many battles and especially in the fight to destroy the last point of resistance in the Philippines. Even though I do not think that he served more meritoriously than many oth r persons, I am overwhelmed with emotion to know that he was granted an individual citation and that this has been brought to the knowledge of His Imperial Majesty. In the world beyond my son too must be deeply stirred by the supreme honor that has come to him."

Heroic Death Revealed

Details of the fighting during which Lieutenant Enami died heroically were reveal d by Lieutenant-Colonel Yoshio Inouye, the Lieutenant's direct superior, and Sub-Offic r Eiji Kusada, who took over the unit's command after the death of the Lieutenant.

Lieutenant-Colonel Inouye said, "Li utenant Enami was a tempered veteran of many battles who, before serving in the Philippines campaign, had seen action in the Changsha campaign and oth rs on the Central China front. He had a rare calmness and courage; he was a man who would carry out any great mission at any time without showing any change.

"At the Battle of Corregidor he land d at Cavalry Point and as commander of a vanguard company in the right flank of the first line he led his men deeper and deeper into en my positions battering down resistance at every point of contact. At a point 200 meters northwest of the Kiku position near the fort on Marinta Hill the Lieutenant's unit was subject d to a furious enemy counter attack. While personally taking up a rifle and fighting he was shot in the neck and head.

"At that time every section commander under his command had already been killed so the Lieutenant ordered Sub-Officer Kusada to take over command and breathed his last after commanding that no one retreat even an inch until comrade units arrived. The Lieutenant's actions opened the way for the whole Army and served as the start of the enemy's surrender. The Lieutenant used to recite the Kawanakajima poem often. There was something in his makeup which resembled the lone charge of the famous lord warrior, Uesugi Kenshin."

Of the Lieutenant's death, Sub-Officer Kusada stated, "Although young in years the Lieutenant was the perfect soldier, having the experience of many battlefields. In that battle the Lieutenant did not say anything of his wound until the last saying that it would affect the morale of his men.

"When he died we fought to avenge his death and because we had used all our hand grenades we threw stones at the enemy. With our small force we showed the numerically greatly superior enemy that we were about to charge into it and, because of that the enemy did not approach within a certain distance. This action too was according to the Lieutenant's usual training."

Sato Unit's Action

An account of the actions of the Sato Unit and the Units attached to it follows:

As soon as the reduction of the Bataan Peninsula was completed, the Sato Unit concentrated in the gully of the Amo River at the southern extremity of the peninsula. Preparations got under way for landing

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SPEECH, PRESS AGENCY IS DUE DECEMBER 23

Creation of New Body Will Lay Foundation for Firm Thought Structure

FOUR AIMS ENUMERATED

Japanese View of the World To Be Established—Many Associations to Assist

The nation's moulders of public opinion will band themselves into the Association for Service to the State through Speech and Press on December 23, the birthday of His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince. Then the new structure of thought, which is vital to the successful conduct of the War of Greater East Asia with its pronounced thought aspect, will have been brought to completion.

To Fight Thought War

With the cooperation of organizations which with it form the mainstay of the nation's wartime thought structure, the association will engage in a deadly struggle to convert the world to the basic principle of Dai-Nippon.

At home the association will be employed constructing a new cultural system based on the characteristics of the Japanese race. In all this work the association will be guided by the Board of Information which has been instrumental in the organization of the body.

All Leaders to Attend

The inauguration meeting of the association will be held at the Greater East Asia Hall in Marunouchi. More than 1,000 persons, all leaders in press circles and in the cultural activities of Japan, will attend. They are expected to take the occasion to vow to go about the work of clarifying the basic Japanese principle to the world with the determination of the officers and men of the Imperial Forces at the firing lines.

The aim of the association, according to its articles of association which have been published, is four fold.

1. To promote mutual training among the members in accordance with Japan's basic principle.
2. To establish the Japanese view of the world.
3. To clarify and perfect the underlying principle of constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.
4. To push the war of thought at home and abroad.

Duties Enumerated

The works to be undertaken by the association are:

1. Mutual training of thought among the members.
2. Joint study of the principle of the new order in Greater East Asia and the method to be employed in realizing the project.
3. Joint study of the trends of opinion at home and abroad.
4. Guidance and fostering of general discussion.
5. Collection of material for use in the conduct of propaganda at home and abroad.
6. Maintenance of liaison with the Government organs concerned and cooperation with the various organizations interested.

The question of starting the association was mooted in the spring of this year. All leaders in press and publishing circles were quick to respond to the idea.

The project took tangible shape as the Board of Information became actively interested in it. The association was definitely mapped out at a meeting toward the close of September between the representatives of thought and press circles and the old Nippon Critics' Association on the one hand and the leaders of the Board of Information on the other.

Shortly after the association is brought into being, the members will organize a council for discussion of measures for the conduct of the thought phase of the war. In working out plans for the policy to be followed by the country in clarifying the Japanese principle to the entire world, the association will be assisted by the Nippon Press Association, Publishing and Cultural Association, Nippon Broadcasting Corporation, Imperial Rule Assistance Association, Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, As-

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Memorial Rites Held for Heroes Who Died for Common Axis Cause

Premier Tojo, State Ministers, German and Italian Ambassadors, Among 50,000 Attending Impressive Ceremony at Korakuen Stadium

As an unprecedented event in the annals of this country, memorial services for war heroes of the Axis Powers, who sacrificed themselves in the cause of their respective States and for the establishment of a new order in East Asia and Europe, were held at the Korakuen Stadium at 2 p.m. Saturday.

The solemn affair was held under the auspices of the Kodo-kai, or Imperial Way Society and supported by the Tokyo Prefectural and Municipal Office, Imperial Rule Assistance Association, Ex-Servicemen's Association, Domei News Agency, Asahi Shimbun, Japan-Germany-Italy Friendship Society and other organizations.

The rites which were conducted by 80 Shinto priests under the direction of Chief Priest Yasuharu Akioka of the Hiye Shrine were attended by 50,000 representatives of Tokyo's universities, colleges, secondary schools and national schools as well as the Ex-Servicemen's Association, Japan Women's Society.

In addition a large number of prominent persons including State Ministers, Ambassadors and Ministers of Axis Powers as well as 920 members of the Hitler Jugend in Japan and 20 members of the Italian Fascist Youngmen's Society also were present.

At the outset of the rites, Mitsuru Toyama, noted nationalist, delivered the opening address which was followed by the national group rites, and the playing of national anthems of Japan, Germany and Italy by the military bands of Toyama Army School.

After the priests conducted a purification ceremony, Chief Priest Akioka recited Shinto ritual prayers for the souls of war heroes of the Axis Powers.

Then messages of condolence were read by Mayor Ayao Kishimoto of Tokyo, and Yasushi Kataoka, chairman of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry after which Premier General Hideki Tojo, Major-General Eugen Ott, German Ambassador, Mario Indelli, Italian Ambassador, Manchoukuoan Ambassador Wang Yun-ching, Thai Ambassador Nai Direck Jaianama, Chinese Ambassador Hsu Liang, Rumanian Minister General Georges Bagulesco, Dr. Charles Gustav Idman, Minister of Finland, Hungarian Minister Nicolas de Vegh and other diplomatic representatives of the Axis Powers offered branches of the sacred tree to the souls of departed war heroes.

The rites were closed with the participants singing "Umiyukaba" which was followed by three shouts of banzai for His Majesty the Emperor as well as for the prosperity of Japan, Germany and Italy.

AXIS PLANES BLAST ENEMY SUPPLY BASE

German High Command Laughs At British Claim of Encircling Reich Forces

Domei

LISBON, December 18.—In the battles fought today in the Tunisian and Libyan fronts, the Axis air forces scored marvellous achievements by incessant bombings on the enemy supply bases, airfields, port facilities and concentrated tank units, it was revealed by information reaching here today.

According to the information, with the weather clearing up today after several days of rain, the Axis air forces commenced its activity and carried out relentless bombings against the enemy bases in Algeria and Tunisia.

Particularly in the Tunisian area, the Axis air forces caught the enemy's concentrated tank units and set ablaze 28 tanks, while a fierce aerial duel was fought against the enemy air forces' "Flying Fortresses".

The Axis air forces also attacked a British air force's base near Egypt and destroyed the seven enemy planes on the ground.

In the meantime, flatly denying the British propaganda that Reich Field-Marshal Erwin Rommel's forces retreated in the Cyrenaican front the German High Command declared today that the Axis forces' retreat is no more than the British wish.

That the British forces on the front have made a local advance was admitted by the German High Command, but the British units are suffering from the Axis forces' fierce counter attacks.

"There is no change in the general war situation there," asserted the German High Command, laughing off the British propaganda that the Axis forces on the front are being encircled by the British forces.

Moresby Bombed Again

The Southwest Pacific Anti-Axis Force Headquarters on December 18 announced that Japanese Air Units again attacked Port Moresby in a surprise raid on the night of December 17, according to a Melbourne dispatch relayed to Domei from Lisbon.

Nisei in Labor Service

Seventy members of the Nisei Rengokai of Nippon including many girls took part in volunteer labor service in the outer garden of the plaza in front of the Imperial Palace on Saturday afternoon. The group was led by Professor Takizo Matsumoto of Meiji University and director-General of the Rengokai.

BRITISH ARE TRYING TO CAJOLE INDIANS

Public, However, Sees Wolf in Sheep's Clothing—Attacks By Patriots Increase

Domei

BANGKOK, December 18.—Alarmed by the frequent occurrence of anti-British incidents in India, the British authorities there are making frantic efforts to appease the Indians and cultivate anti-Nipponism among the Indian masses, while at the same time resorting to the drastic measures of suppression, reveals information reaching here.

According to the information, the British military authorities in India of late abolished the discriminatory treatment of Indian soldiers, and are giving them the same treatment as accorded to British soldiers. As a result, Indian soldiers came to have the "honor" of sharing the same compartment in trains.

On the other hand, the British authorities are propagandizing that Nippon is an enemy of the Indians. However, no Indian believes in the British propaganda.

Particularly, the leaders of the Indian independence movement are well acquainted with the fact that Nippon intends only to crush Britain and has no territorial ambition in India.

According to o her reports reaching h re, the Indians' methods of fighting against Bri ain have become systematic and skillful of late. Attacks on penitentiaries in provincial cities and strikes and cases of incendiarism in leading cities are increasing daily.

As a result, the British authorities have prohibited the gathering of Indians and all the policemen have been ordered to arm themselves.

Since the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi, most of the Indian students have been playing an active role as leaders of the independence movement. They defy the order issued by the British authorities to return to school, it is further revealed.

EX-TOKUSHIMA MAYOR DIES

Sakamoto Was Also President of Newspaper in Native Town

Masagoro Sakamoto, 69, President of the Tokushima Shimbun, and former mayor of Tokushima City, died of inflammation of the lungs on Friday afternoon.

Besides holding the presidency of the Tokushima Shimbun, the late Mr. Sakamoto was president of the Mima Hydro-electric Company, the Iyo River Development Company, and the Tokushima Cotton Spinning Company.

ENEMY'S DRIVE IN NORTH AFRICA IS SEEN FAILURE

History Warns Anglo-American Weakness in Shipping Will Mean Defeat

MEDITERRANEAN BARRED

Axis U-Boats Take Disastrous Toll of Transports and Warships

Exclusive to Japan Times Advertiser

SHANGHAI, December 19.—The landing of Anglo-American forces in Morocco and French North Africa has directed the interest of the public to the problem of th ir supplies, the more so as the successes of Axis submarines and aircraft have gone a long way in subduing the first outbursts of enthusiasm in England and in the Unit d States. In the history of their own countries they will find more than one warning example.

When during the war fought by the United States for th ir independence from England, Washington was asked about his opinion as to the prospects of the campaign in 1782, he declared that "this will entirely depend on the strength of the naval forces and on the time of their appearance in the next year." Washington based this statement on the experiences he had been able to gather during the previous fight of the United States for liberty.

In the first years of the war the superior British fleet under Admiral Lord Howe had succeeded in giving powerful support to the British army. It made certain that supplies reached the suitable harbors in time and more than once it transported major contingents from one place on the coast to another, thus making it possible to employ them at the various centers of the struggle. Early in July, 1778 the southern British army, which was pursued by the troops of Washington, was taken aboard off Sandy Hook on the southern shore of the Delaware. They were taken to New York, on whose fate the outcome of the war depended. In spite of its superiority the French fleet under Admiral d'Estaing could not prevent this transport. Wh n two years later the British general Lord Cornwallis had to retreat to Yorktown on the Chesapeake Bay with his army of about 7,000 men before the troops of Washington, he saw his last hopes fade when the British fl et under Admiral Graves, instead of staying at Yorktown, escaped to New York before the stronger French fleet under Admiral de Grasse. Deprived of his supplies and left in the lurch by his own fleet, Cornwallis had to capitulate as soon as the provisions of his army were exhausted. This blow end d the hopes of England to subject the mutinous colonies. The fighting went on for another year but the British were no longer in a position to und rtake major operations.

A similar fate was suffered by the French Exp ditionary Corps which 20,000 strong, on May 20, 1789, was sent from Toulon to Egypt on 300 transports which were protected by 13 battleships and eight frigates. After his initial success in the battle n ar the pyramids, Napoleon Bonaparte lost all communications with the home country because of Nelson's victory off Abukir on August 1. In spite of his successful inroad into Syria which came to an end at St. Jean d'Arce, and of his victory, won n ar Abukir over a Turkish army, Bonaparte had to give up his plan that was directed at India when heat, hunger and thirst decimated his army and finally black death claimed its victims.

When the last hop s for supplies from France had to be abandoned and when Bonaparte became convinced that his return to France was imperative, he left Egypt and handed over the supreme command to General Kleber. After the latter's d ath at the hands of a fanatical Muslim, his successor, General Menou, had no other choice than to save the scanty remains of his army by the evacuation treaty, concluded in September 1801. The task of taking the French from Egypt fell to the British fleet which by its blockade had prevented any supplies from reaching them and which thus forced the abandoning of the Egyptian enterprise.

The sinking of 183,000 tons of precious shipping space of the Allies, announced by the German High Command in its special bulletin of

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USE OF CRB NOTES ORDERED

Domei

CANTON, December 19.—Extending further the spirit of the regulations to circulate the bank notes of the Central Reserve Bank of China as the legal tender in Kwangtung Province the Kwangtung Provincial Government yesterday issued a proclamation announcing that all transactions by individuals and official circles and payment of the Government taxes should be made exclusively in the bank notes of the Central Reserve Bank of China on and after January 1, next year.

Up to the present, such transactions and payment of the Government taxes were settled either in CRB notes or Japanese military notes. This step, it is expected, will pave the way for smooth circulation of the Reserve Bank Notes, as the Chinese legal tender.

Taiwan Volunteers Enter Nippon Army; Complete Training

A ceremony was held Saturday marking the completion of the six months of intense preparatory training for the first 500 Taiwan native volunteers for service in the Imperial Army in the presence of Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa, Governor-General of Taiwan, and Lieutenant-General Rikichi Ando, the Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Army in Taiwan, at the Taiwan Government-General Army Training School in Taihoku, reports Domei. These native volunteers are now ready to commence regular military-barrack life as regular members of the Imperial Army.

RANGOON ZOO READY FOR REOPENING SOON

German Expert Appointed Head Of Institution Knows Animals of South

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

RANGOON, December 19.—The Rangoon zoological garden which has been kept closed since February, will be reopened at the end of this year for the joy and happiness of children. Most of the animals which were removed from the zoo when the war spread into that area have been sent back to the zoo by way of Irrawaddy River.

The British soldiers who had anticipated the fall of Rangoon, shot the tiger, lion, crocodile and other dangerous animals, and killed some 2,000 uncommon and venomous snakes while they let go all the monkeys. The Japanese soldiers at first were surprised by the great number of monkeys roaming about Loyal Lake and in the vicinity of Rangoon City. It was not seldom that the sentry-line was frequented by groups of monkeys.

A 65-year old German has been appointed as the head of the zoological garden. He was formerly holding the responsible position of a collector of animals for the Hagenbeck Circus. It is said that he has a very wide knowledge of animals of India, and is familiar with a great variety of them.

One day, being asked about the world-famous water elephant, he said that it is not taller than one or two inches, but he has never seen it alive.

When he was asked whether the water elephant really existed or was a fake, he loudly laughed and said, "Do you really believe it? It is, of course, a myth. The only one which was supposed to have been captured in Burma, is now exhibited as a stuffed exhibit at the Pimmama Forest Museum. It has a long trunk, and looks exactly like an ordinary elephant, though very small in size. After minute examination we found that somebody had built it with bones taken from fish, and with skin obtained from bats. Some clever person must have done it. I can easily put a similar one in this zoo."

Speech, Press Agency Is Due December 23

(Continued From Page 1)

sociation for Service to the State through Literature, and other organizations interested in the clarification of Japan's fundamental character.

Council May Be Formed

There is a plan afoot to have the association take the initiative in organizing a nation-wide council on speech which would assist it in the way the Central Cooperative Council is helping the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

The work of the association was discussed by Tatsuo Tsukui, a noted writer, on Saturday at the organization headquarters of the association in the office of the old Kokumin Shimbun in Kyobashi. Mr. Tsukui, who was prominently associated with the movement of organizing the association, began by welcoming the coming birth of the association.

"We have to congratulate ourselves upon the inauguration of the Association for Service to the State through Speech and Press which comes at a time when the thought aspect of the War of Greater East Asia increases in importance," Mr. Tsukui said.

He went on to say: "It happens that we are not at the firing lines. This does not mean that our role in the war can but be insignificant. The war has much of a war of thought. We, men connected with the press, are bound to have a keen sense of the fact that we are with the officers and men at the front. We are called upon to play our parts in the conduct of the war with the deliberation of officers and men at the first line.

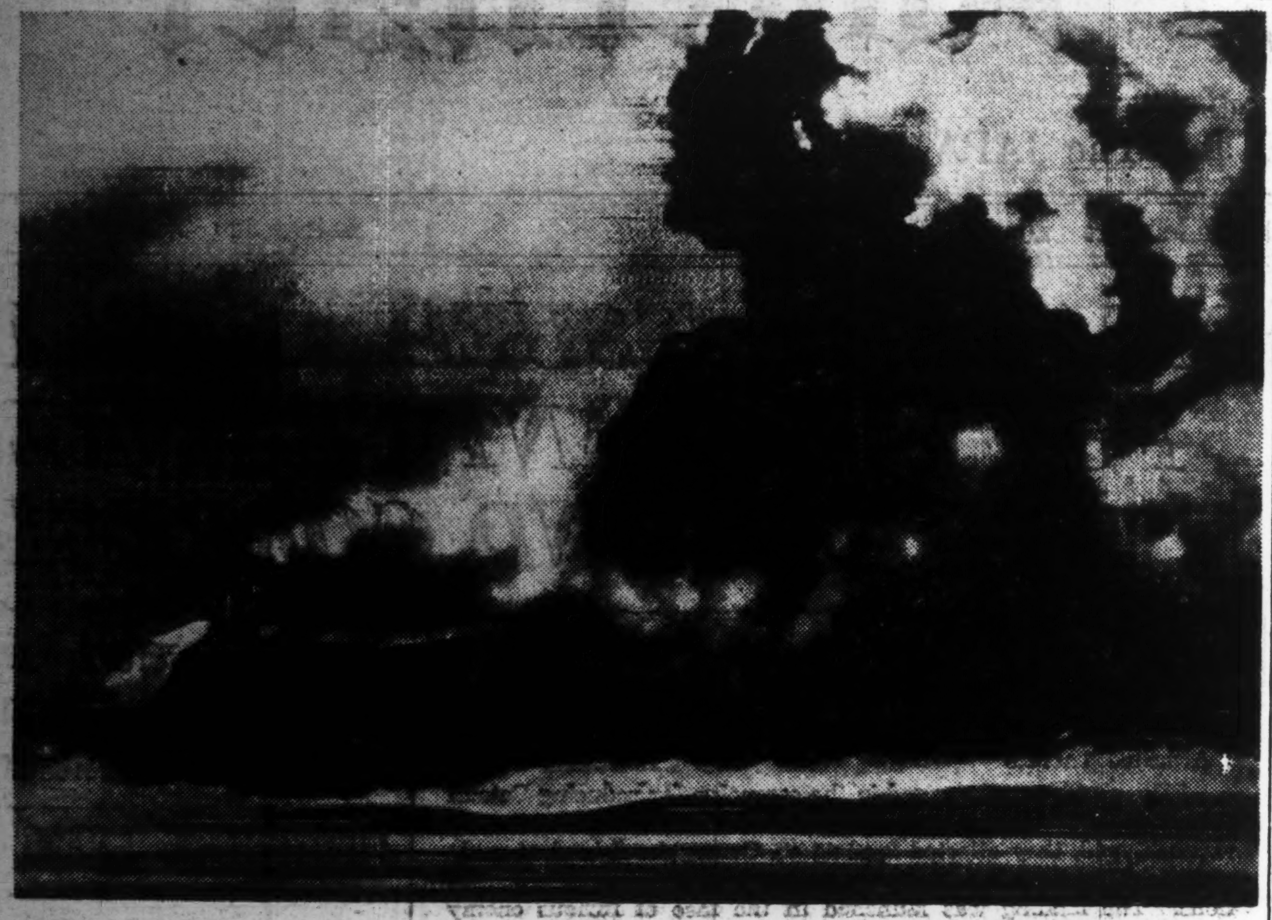
"I note that there is talk of establishing the Japanese view of the world. As the war progresses I see great need of clarifying the view. I hope that as a member of the association I will be able to make a contribution toward the establishment of a system of thought which will enable us to put the country through the thought phase of the current war."

All leaders of the old Nippon Critics' Association will be included in the association. They include Kojiro Sugimori, Tatsuo Tsukui, Shichiro Hozumi, Yutaka Oshima, and Mrs. Fusae Ichikawa.

General press circles will be represented in the association by Chu Saito, Hiroshi Serizawa, Toyoo Ogushi, Seijun Yamazaki, Sho Saito, Nobubuki Ono, Tomio Nakano, and Shigeomi Nomura.

Practically all university professors who are known to the reading public and editorial writers on newspapers will join the association.

Death Comes to the Wasp



The stirring, dramatic picture shown above, taken by the Americans, was carried recently by the German newspaper Volkischer Beobachter and shows the American aircraft carrier Wasp in its last death throes, enveloped in a cloud of flames and smoke after being mortally hit by the torpedoes unleashed by a Japanese submarine in the Solomons on September 15. This sensational radio-photo was wired from Berlin to Tokyo, where it was received by Domei. (Passed by the Navy Ministry)

Today's Press Comments

Sunday, December 20, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times Advertiser.)

Post-War Policy of Anglo-American Camp and China

NIPPON SANGYO—Schopenhauer has aptly said that those who are on the brink of despair always seek consolation in the world of illusion. This is peculiarly fitting in regard to the recent attitude of the United States and Britain. At a time when the Axis camp is assured of invincibility and sure victory, the Anglo-American camp has been reduced to describing in detail its post-war dreams. It is doing exactly what the philosopher of pessimism said despairing men would do.

Some time ago we were made to smile over the report that a Post-War Affairs Institute, organized by Anglo-American private interests, was discussing in earnest the reduction of Tokyo, occupation of the six principal cities of Japan and execution of Japanese leaders, and now a special dispatch from our correspondent in Shanghai says that Foreign Secretary Eden in his speech in Parliament outlined a scheme similar to the post-war program of Undersecretary of State Welles. Such a scheme not only betrays the selfish and unscrupulous ambitions animating the Anglo-American camp but expresses also their frenzied hate of their enemy which is intensifying in direct proportion to the desperate situation in which they are finding themselves. In order to crush Germany and Japan so that they could never again stand up against them, the the Anglo-American camp plans to permit only the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union to arm in the name of international police and by that means to operate the new peace structure after the war.

An analysis of Foreign Secretary Eden's speech gives rise to more than one issue but the omission of "China" from the list of those powers which are to rule the post-war world deserves comment. That he should have mentioned China as one of the allies in the prosecution of war but excludes it from post-war leadership betrays the nature of the crafty policy the United States and Britain are pursuing. Considered conjointly with the van Zeeland program of establishing an International Reconstruction Finance Corporation, it clearly manifests a desire to place China under international control. The United States and Britain would seek the cooperation of China for the prosecution of warfare but when the war is over they would exploit it to their hearts' content.

Since, after all, these vauntings of theirs are nothing but imaginary situations based on the assumption of victory, it might be said that we need not concern ourselves over them. But when we realize that there is a country which is going down together with the United States and Britain, dancing to the false tune set by them, we cannot help pointing out the necessity of looking the realities of war squarely in the face.

Complication of Darlan Controversy

ASAHI—The international dispute has developed over illegal deals between Major-General Dwight D. Eisenhauer, Commander of the United States forces in Africa, and Admiral Jean Francois Darlan, former commander-in-chief of the French army, navy and air forces, conducted at the time when the former landed at Algeria and Morocco. The controversy has created schism in political cooperation among America, Britain and the Soviet Union. The rebellious De Gaulle regime also is at variance with the puppet Darlan regime. Meetings in camera were held in British Parliament on this question. The Soviet Union has made its attitude definite in the support of the De Gaulle regime and notified it to London and Washington.

It is unknown as yet what was the real intention of Admiral Darlan for having acted when the American troops landed on Algiers, but there is no denying the fact that he has attempted to use sovereignty of France in complicity with Eisenhauer for the establishment of a pseudo regime. It is an illusion on the part of Darlan and his sycophants to believe that the safety of the French territory in Africa has been ensured by the Darlan-Eisenhauer pact.

Ideological Warfare and Association For Service to State Through Speech and Press

ASAHI—In view of the importance of ideological warfare in the successful carrying through of the great war, the establishment of the Nippon Newspaper Association, the Association for Service to the State through Literature and the Nippon Publishing Association has followed in rapid succession. And to further bring about a suitable condition the Nippon Association for Service to the State through Speech and Press will be established on December 23.

The officials had been considering this question from the time of the birth of the Association for Service to the State through Literature toward the end of May. As a result of the preparations made by representatives from the ideological and commentary fields and by members of the former Nippon Commentators Association and the Board of Information, a federation was formed toward the end of September.

Although there is still room for improvement, this federation can be said to have made clear the work of commentators and ideologists in wartime. In carrying out the special work of each, however, those concerned should seriously study what should be done to bring about the most results in the ideological war, and be determined to produce the most results.

It goes without saying that in actual armed conflict it is necessary for everyone to cooperate and help each other in the drive to crush the enemy. Likewise is it so in the ideological war. We must believe each other, advise one another and show no opening to the enemy. At the present there are some who are too concerned with the ideological war and who throw narrow challenging words at their compatriots. Although they mean well they mistake the true spirit of the ideological war.

The first requisite of fighting the ideological war is for the 100,000,000 people of this nation to concentrate their whole strength on destroying the enemy. It does not matter greatly at first whether everyone is or is not in step and thinking along the same lines as long as everyone is giving his full strength toward destroying the enemy.

CITATIONS ISSUED TO ARMY UNITS

(Continued From Page 1)

operations on Corregidor Island.

The temperature was burning hot at the place where the unit concentrated. Moreover, malaria was rampant. These circumstances hampered the movements of the unit to a considerable extent.

In spite of these difficult conditions the men of the unit went about training themselves in landing operations with composure.

On May 5 the unit began landing operations on the island.

While the main body of our artillery force was concentrating fire on the enemy forts on the island, the unit at 8 p.m. the same day began its advance from off Limay.

The spirits of the officers and men of the unit went visibly hither as the entire island shook with fire from our guns.

As the unit began actual landing, tracer bullets from enemy machine guns fell thickly around it. The unit experienced extreme difficulties in landing.

Landing Successful

At 11:10 p.m. a signal bomb was fired, announcing the successful conclusion of landing operations.

The units coming after were prompt to rush and land.

The point where landing operations were carried out was cavalry point, not infantry point as expected.

The lay of the land where landing operations were made was extremely difficult. The unit found it impossible to advance as rapidly as it wished. It was pitch dark. Nothing daunted, it kept on advancing over cliffs about 10 feet high in the face of severe enemy fire.

The unit on the left wing of the first line met with the severe resistance of the enemy. The encounter soon developed into a violent fight.

The unit on the right wing of the first line also attacked Road No. 1, and while it was advancing it came to a violent clash with the enemy in the neighborhood of Kiku Point. The area was as narrow as the back of a horse, and it was full of cliffs. The unit found great difficulty in advancing.

At 2:30 a.m. the following day, that is, May 6, the unit captured a height on the eastern side of the water supply tower after a death struggle.

Hand-to-Hand Fight

The fire from the enemy position near Kiku Point continued violent. One casualty after another was suffered by the unit. The enemy forces in front of the unit, receiving reinforcements, approached it. A hand-to-hand fight ensued in which the enemy forces used hand grenades.

The first-line unit secured the neighborhood of the water supply tower.

In the meantime in the rear the work of landing tanks and guns was completed.

At daylight there was an increase in the intensity of fire from the guns of the enemy who evidently was out for a counter bombardment.

The various units engaged the enemy everywhere in fierce battles.

About noon tanks began arriving at our first line.

Our forces continued advancing and penetrated enemy positions one after another.

At 4 p.m. the same day they advanced to San Jose.

At 12:45 a.m. the following day, that is, May 7 they reached Road No. 2. From here their advance was rapid. They forced their way through one line after another of enemy positions.

At 8 a.m. they reached the western extremity of Corregidor.

Then mopping-up operations got under way.

The exploits of the unit which was outnumbered by the enemy paved the way for the general surrender of the enemy forces on the island.

Hoshi Air Unit

Following the fall of Manila on January 2, the American-Filipino forces fortified on steep hills behind dense jungles in Bataan Peninsula, continued their desperate resistance. The Hoshi air unit and its sub-units participated in the Bataan campaign to crush the enemy at one blow. By their display of fiery fighting spirit throughout, they kept the enemy paralyzed and thus contributed enormously to the success of the land forces.

At the outset of the campaign, it was the first and vital task devolving on the attacking force to detect the main front of the enemy hidden in the thick jungles. The Hoshi air unit conducted daring scouting activities for many days and after untold hardships succeeded in locating the main fortifications of the enemy at the eastern foot of Mt. Natib in the peninsula. By promptly notifying the land forces of their whereabouts, the unit facilitated the subsequent operations. Moreover, it cooperated with the attack force by meeting and shooting down what remained of the enemy air force in the face of terrific anti-aircraft gunfire, continued to scout out the enemy, helped the artillery to set the range and dropped ammunition, provisions and medical supplies to the foremost line of the Japanese. Alongside these activities it bombed the enemy artillery positions and first line or scattered leaflets to demoralize the American troops below. The unit also took aerial photographs of the Bataan Peninsula to correct the inaccuracies in the available maps.

Meanwhile, the enemy air force with its bases at Limay, Cabukaben and Mariveles continued its guerilla warfare. The unit counter-attacked and repulsed it, inflicting heavy losses. Reinforced in mid-March by a heavy bomber unit, the Hoshi airmen on March 24 operated jointly with the naval air force in raids on the Corregidor fortress. For one week thereafter it continued to bomb the last stronghold of the Americans on that island, thus contributing to the reduction of Bataan.

With the commencement of the general offensive on Bataan on April 3, the Hoshi unit, which had been placed at the disposal of the commander of the Mikami air unit, covered the advance of the land forces and bombed enemy positions. On April 6, when it saw that the enemy lines were wavering, it went in full force to bomb and machine-gun the fleeing enemy. On April 7 it trapped about 400 enemy tanks and motor-cars and utterly destroyed them. By terrific bombing of the last position of the enemy near Limay, it compelled them to surrender.

Landed on May 5

The unit led by Lieutenant Enami succeeded in the first landing on Corregidor on May 5. Climbing over a cliff of more than 10 meters in height, his unit surged upon the enemy position. The position was quite different in topography from what was anticipated at first, for the unit had landed at a place not originally surveyed. The commander led his troops westward along the coast. On the way, he met a stubborn enemy resistance. Then, he led his main force southward and approached the "Kiku" position, but the enemy gunfire from there was really heavy.

After hard fighting beyond description, Lieutenant Enami succeeded in occupying the "Kiku" position, but he was wounded. He led his troops further onward at about 2 a.m., when the enemy launched a counter-attack. At about 3 a.m. some 400 enemy troops also came upon the scene for counter-attack. As bullets ran short, Lieutenant Enami's men threw handgrenades and, when these became scarce, they threw stones after stones against the enemy. Finally, the Enami unit occupied a key point of the cross road of Road No. 1, which led the enemy to make a wholesale surrender. At this time Lieutenant Enami was again wounded. Knowing that he would not live, he summoned Sub-Lieutenant Ishida and ordered him to repulse the frontal enemy. Lieutenant Enami there calmly died.

DARLAN'S DEEP HATRED FOR BRITISH REVEALED

Taking of Revenge for Fallen French Sailors Seen as Greatest Desire

Exclusive to Japan Times Adveriser

BUCHAREST, December 19.—The Rumanian news agency Rador reports from Paris that the former Commander of a French cruiser in Toulon arrived in Paris Tuesday evening. He stated that he had talked to Admiral Jean Francois J. Darlan for the last time after the occupation of Madagascar by the British.

On that day, Admiral Darlan had declared how much he and every honest French sailor had to hate and despise the British after their two attacks upon Dakar and Mers el Kebir and now upon Madagascar. Admiral Darlan continued that he had only one desire, to take revenge for the fallen French sailors from the British pirates. He recalled the fact that his great grandfather had died in the battle of Trafalgar as the commander of a frigate under Admiral Villeneuve. "You see," Admiral Darlan concluded, "that hatred of the British is hereditary in our family."

The Commander of the French cruiser declared that he immediately recalled his last conversation with Admiral Darlan when he heard of the antagonism between Darlan and the British.

Enemy's Drive In North Africa Is Seen Failure

(Continued from Page 1)

Nov. 15, formed the beginning of the reaction of the Axis Powers against the supplies of their enemies. In these days Lord Winster, better known under his former name of Commander Edwards, wrote in recognition of the danger involved in the Africa enterprise: "In the same measure in which operations are progressing, the tonnage requirements will become more urgent. All our ships have to pass the straits of Gibraltar where the East as well as the West are controlled by swarms of Axis submarines." As all enemy shipping must again pass through the narrow straits of Gibraltar on its way back into the Atlantic, a considerable intensification of the in and outgoing traffic may be expected, a situation from which the Axis submarines will profit for their attacks.

The same opinion was voiced by the American Admiral Pratt who recently wrote in the periodical "News Week": "The Germans have shown a lot of resourcefulness in the conduct of their submarine warfare. Their strategy is excellent. They seek out the soft places in our fronts and work on them till their maintenance is no longer worth while."

From now on the highest toll will surely have to be paid to the submarines west of Gibraltar in the Atlantic, so that they may well give up other hunting grounds temporarily. On the other hand, only time can show whether the North African enterprise in which Churchill admittedly followed Roosevelt's lead will justify the loss of tonnage which is vital to England. As long as the road through the Mediterranean remains barred to England, (with Bizerta and Tunis the Axis Powers are controlling the straits of Sicily) the hopes of the Allies to eventually be able to drop the long-route around the Cape will not materialize.

Hungarian-Japanese Society Publishes Nippon History Book

BUDAPEST.—"Hungary's Relations with 2,600-Year-Old Japan" is the title of the most recent book written by the author Ivan Nagy. The book contains a comprehensive account of Japan's history dating back to mythological beginnings. It was published by the Hungarian-Japanese Society, and traces Hungarian relations with Japan to the 18th century.

BURMA OFFICIAL SAYS MANPOWER IMPORTANT

Thakin Mya Declares Better Transportation Will Solve Labor Problem

Domei

RANGOON, December 18.—The farming situation in Burma needs improvement as a greater number of farm-hands are needed in order to attain self-sufficiency in foodstuffs, Thakin Mya declared today as he took over his new duties as the Chief of the Department of Internal Affairs.

Mr. Thakin Mya said that during the busy planting and harvesting seasons, a considerable number of farm-hands were called in from India prior to the outbreak of the war, and although the supply of man-power from this source has been cut off, means of coping with this problem can be found.

By adopting various effective measures, the new Internal Affairs Chief stated, this labor problem will be met with in view of the improvement made in the transportation facilities.

Moreover, the populace will be educated to realize the importance of agriculture, Mr. Thakin Mya concluded.

Bone Collection Drive

STOCKHOLM.—To all appearances gardeners and farmers in Britain hereafter will have to vie with their pet dogs to retrieve buried bones as a nation-wide appeal has been made for the collection of bones buried by canines in the interest of "national economic life," according to a London report.

Press Exhibit in Madrid

MADRID.—A big Spanish press exhibition was opened here. The exhibits comprise over 2,000 items, showing the growth of the Spanish press from 1806 to 1942. Included in the exhibits are the first issues of the oldest newspaper in Spain, Gaceta de Murica, dated December 23, 1806, and of the still existing Diario de Barcelona, dated October 1, 1792.

Holding X'mas Church Service

A church service will be conducted by the Reverend Y. Chiba D. K., former chairman of National Christ Churches of Japan, at the Yokohama Union Church on Christmas Day, December 25, at 11 a.m.

BURMA COURTS REOPEN UNDER NEW CONDITIONS

Juridical System Undergoes Complete Reform—British Influence Erased

Sweeping away British practices and influence, the juridical system of Burma has undergone a complete renovation, the Asahi reported from Rangoon Saturday.

With the High Court of Justice at Rangoon opening on July 15, all of the district, local and auxiliary courts which had been closed since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia have resumed their functions recently. More than 170 judges and public procurators have been newly appointed, the report revealed.

It was added that the former three-trial system has been replaced by the one-trial system, while other revisions have been made in reorganizing the Burmese courts on a new basis.

Special attention was paid by the authorities to the matter of wiping out the practice of bribery, a practice which was common under the British rule, it was disclosed. For this reason, more than half of the judiciary have been chosen from among those who had no connections with the old court system.

E. ASIA STUDENTS FETED

Music and Dance Meeting Held at Gunjin Kaikan

For the consolation of students residing in Tokyo from various countries in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, a music and dance meeting was held at the Gunjin Kaikan at Kudan, on Friday at 6:30 p.m. under the joint sponsorship of the Tokyo Kinryo Kai and the Greater East Asia Students' Association.

The spacious auditorium was literally filled to overflowing with men and women students from Manchoukuo, China, Mengchiang, Thailand and French Indo-China, numbering some 300 in all.

Foe Ship Sunk in Indian Ocean

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 18.—A large British passenger ship was torpedoed and sunk in the Indian Ocean recently, it is reported by the Daily Telegraph, according to a London report. The name of the ship and other details are not made public, but it is reported that a portion of the crew landed at a certain port.

Iran Regent in Cairo

Domei

LISBON, December 18.—Regent Riza Khan Pahlevi of Iran arrived at Cairo by air today.

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NORWEGIAN SCRIBE LAUDS NIPPON NAVY

Japanese Fleet Reigns Supreme In Pacific, Says Grundwik Grundersen

Grundwik Grundersen, Norway's well-known naval reporter, in his article "Japan holds the trump card of supremacy on the Pacific," appearing in the Dagsposten of December 18, writes in part as follows, according to a Stockholm report to Domei.

"The United States' representative at the London Naval Conference said at the time, 'No longer does naval armament rivalry exist between Japan and America. It is the height of folly to suppose that Japan, restricted to the maximum in her resources, can vie with America in naval armament.'

"The underestimation of Japan's military strength previous to Pearl Harbor, constitutes the outstanding cause of the downfall of American fleet on the Pacific. Roosevelt's attempt to bring Japan to her knees by political and economic pressure by means of the blockade policy may be likened to childish pranks. The irreparable miscalculation is but an evidence of belittling Japan's prowess. When Roosevelt's eyes were opened at the White House, the capital ships of the vaunted Pacific Fleet had been smashed to smithereens."

Grundersen further compares the naval strengths of Japan and the United States by giving concrete figures. It is clearly evident, he states, that the United States' Pacific Fleet occupied the second place, but the greatest pessimist in America did not envisage the disastrous results of the war. The entire world was electrified when it heard of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, resulting in the instantaneous sinking of five capital ships and serious damaging of four more ships.

"America's Pacific fleet met disastrous defeat in the first encounter; in a few hours' time the naval supremacy on the Pacific had fallen into the hands of the Japanese fleet," he goes on to say. "America faces great difficulties in supplementing not only her naval strength but man-power also. The trump card of the decisive battle on the Pacific has fallen into the hands of the Japanese Forces."

KEIO TO MEET MEIJI FOR FOOTBALL HONORS

Will Vie for Championship at Meiji Shrine Stadium This Afternoon

A championship football game is the major sport event scheduled for today. This afternoon, at the Meiji Shrine stadium, football will ring down its curtain for the year with a twin-bill.

Keio and Meiji, two undefeated elevens of the Kanto Gaikyu League, will clash for the championship. In the opener, Waseda University meets the all-star Nisei Rengo-kai eleven. Kickoff is set for 12:30 p.m.

Great interest is centered on the Keio vs Meiji battle. Meiji, the defending champion, enters the fray with a record of three victories and a tie. Keio, on the other hand, has won four successive games. With both elevens primed for action, the fracas should be one of the year's high spots for gridiron followers.

ANGLO-AMERICAN SUCCOR CONDEMNED INEFFECTIVE

Lin Yu-tang, Chinese Author in N.Y., Demands More Material Supplies for Chungking

Domei

LISBON, December 18.—In his article entitled, "The Forgotten Front," appearing in the P.M., a New York evening paper, Friday, Lin Yu-tang, a noted Chinese commentator, appealed to the Anglo-American countries for more aid to the Chungking regime.

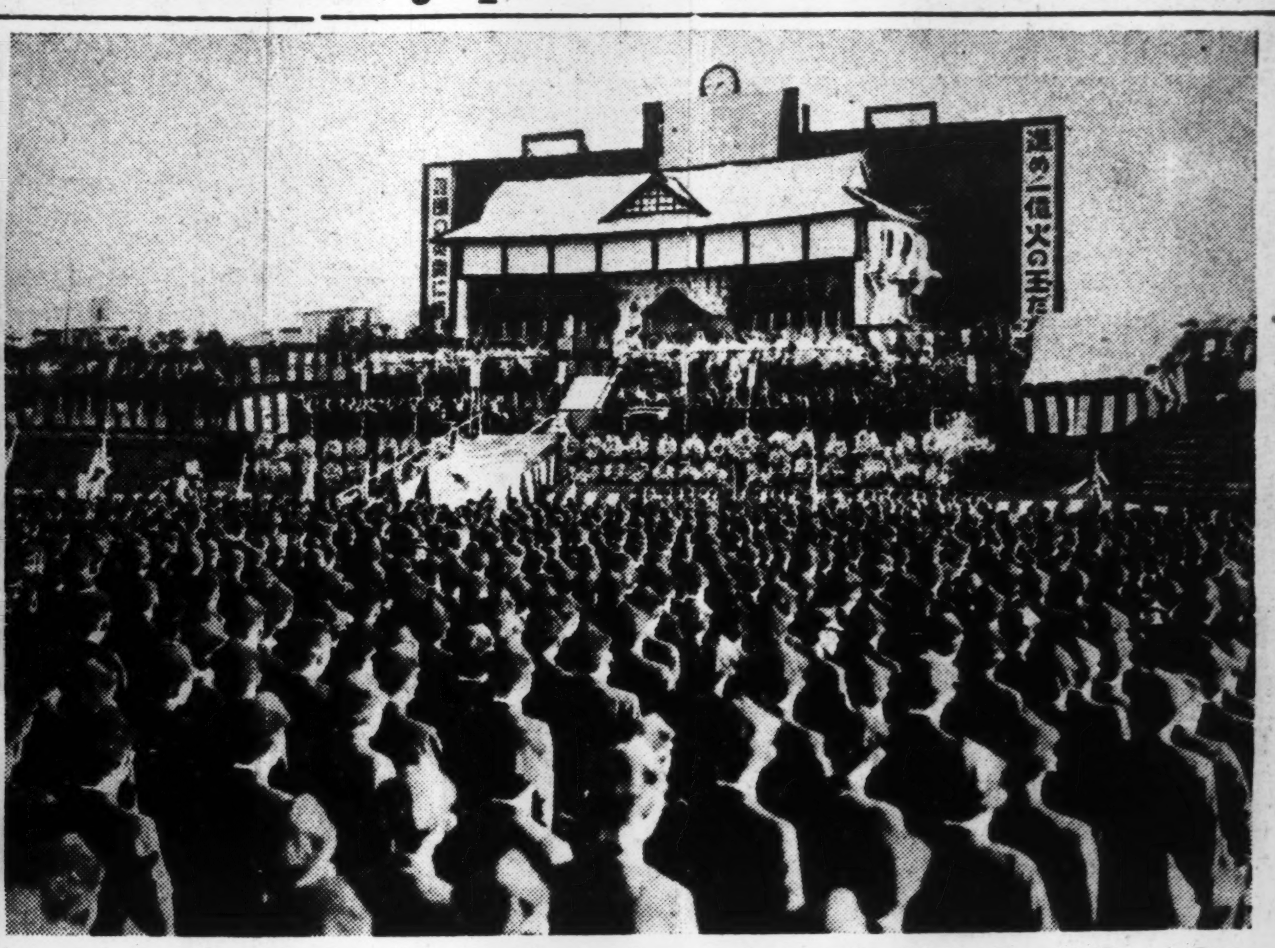
Describing the difficulties into which the Chiang regime was driven, Mr. Lin said, "Without tires, military trucks will not run; the same wireless apparatus and anti-aircraft guns cannot be used for years.

"As long as Anglo-American aid to the Chungking regime is what it is, in a year's time, no trucks will be running in our country. We are asking for effective aid from the United States and Britain, instead of the present perfunctory aid, which we are receiving."

Musician Passes Away

Yahichi Kineya, one of the premiere Shamisen players of Nippon, died of heart trouble at 11 p.m. on Thursday. The funeral service will take place at 1 p.m. on Sunday at his private school of Shamisen music at Tango-cho, Shibuya-ku.

Tribute Paid to Fallen Heroes of Japan and Axis Powers



The Korakuen Stadium at Suidobashi Saturday afternoon was the scene of solemn rites in tribute to the men of Japan and her Allies who sacrificed their lives for the common cause of the Axis nations. At the left, from left to right are German Ambassador Major-General Eugen Ott, Italian Ambassador Mario Indelli, and Rumanian Minister General Georges Bagulesco. At the right is shown the altar built for the occasion.

Wang Ching-Wei Felicitates Japan On Dazzling War Results Gained

President of Nanking Government Also Clearly Defines Phrase 'Sharing of Hardships and Comforts' In Message Issued on December 8

Extending heartiest felicitations to Japan on the brilliant results achieved on land, sea and in the air in the brief period of one year following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China issued a special message to all Chinese nationals on the occasion of the first anniversary of the War on December 8 in which he emphatically stated that the pernicious influence formerly wielded in East Asia by Anglo-American imperialists has been eradicated for all time by Nippon.

In specific terms, President Wang also re-emphasized that the Nanking Government and people will share all hardships and comforts and stand back to back with Japan until ultimate victory has been scored.

The stirring message, supplied through the courtesy of the Press Bureau of the International Publicity Board of Nanking, follows:

One year ago today, our friendly Ally Japan initiated the War of Greater East Asia. The National Government immediately issued a declaration to share with its Ally all comforts as well as hardships.

Since then, the Japanese Imperial Forces at sea, on land and in the air have won every battle and captured every besieged post. Anglo-American aggressive influence which has been holding sway in East Asia for the past hundred years has been completely wiped out. In the Eastern Pacific and in the Southern Regions, no area is left wherein the Anglo American imperialists are able to continue to assert their illegal authority. Their colonies, from the Philippines in the East to Burma in the West, and including the Malai Archipelago as well as the Netherlands East Indies, have all been lost to them.

Birth of New Era

From one viewpoint these developments indicate the end of Anglo-American aggressive influence, while from the other, they herald the beginnings of co-prosperity for East Asia. That within the short period of one year our friendly Ally Japan could have achieved so phenomenal a success is indeed a matter for hearty congratulation. As we offer her our felicitations, we think of her soldiers in the front lines and her people in the rear, who have all exerted their utmost efforts unceasingly and undauntedly for this success, and they have our most profound respect. In commemorating the first anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia, therefore, let us first extend our best wishes and our respects to the Government, the Fighting Forces and the whole people of our friendly Ally, Japan.

The success of the War of Greater East Asia means the consolidation of the foundations of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. In order to ensure the full achievement of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, it is necessary, therefore, that efforts should be continuously exerted for the complete successful prosecution of the War. As I tender our respects to our friendly Ally, I feel I have also a message for our own people.

We have determined to share with our friendly Ally both comforts and hardships. How are we to do it? Let me first explain the significance implied in the phrase.

I have once illustrated the principle of sharing comforts and hardships by a reference to agricultural labor. At the time of tilling and sowing, everybody sweats in the fields, experiencing all kinds of hard work. This is sharing hardship. When harvest comes, everybody enjoys the fruits of the labor of months, and are fed. This is sharing comfort. From this it will be seen that only through sharing hardship in the first place may we share comfort afterwards. Sharing hardship represents faithful endeavor at present, and sharing comfort constitutes a hope which must assuredly be fulfilled in the future.

Points to Root of Evil

The barbarians do not understand the principle of sharing comfort as well as hardship. They only care to enjoy the comforts and leave the hardships to other people. From this rises enmity, jealousy and acts of cruelty.

Civilized peoples are different. Negatively, we are told not to do unto others what we do not wish done to ourselves. Positively, "To establish our own selves, let us also establish others; to educate ourselves, let us also educate others." This is the principle of sharing comfort and hardship as applied in individual relationships. From moral considerations, it is embodied in the saying that "the love for good is common to all men" while from the viewpoint of actual living conditions, it is embodied in the saying "the joys of life are to be shared among people." Well did Confucius say: "Men do not love only their own parents, nor treat with affection merely their own children." Mencius also said: "One who shares the joys of other people will have his own joys shared; one who worries over the misfortune of others will also have his own worries shared." The highest ideals in the ethical code of the East are to be found in the qualities of benevolence and reciprocity. They constitute the moral code in individual intercourse, that is, the principle of sharing hardship and comfort among individuals.

From individual relations we may pass on to relations between countries. Countries which uphold the principle of utilitarianism, like the barbarians, do not understand the principle of sharing comfort and hardship. In their relations with their colonies, for instances, the imperialists are concerned only with the exploitation of human labor and natural resources for their self enjoyment. In normal times, they indulge in the practice of self-enjoyment of comforts to the highest degree, putting other people to the greatest of hardships. In war, they force others to share hardships with them. They never give people a chance to share comforts, and any undertakings given in this connection will only turn out to be empty promises. Britain's promises to India during the last War is a concrete example in this respect. For this reason, how can it be expected but that the Indian people will only rise against the British?

Cites Other Examples

I have referred to instances of countries who know only to share hardship, but not comfort. There are also those who look forward only to a share in the comforts without any desire to share in the hardships. In the last World War, for instance, there were some countries who did not assist materially in the prosecution of the War, but at its conclusion, managed through scheming devices to large shares in the privileges. Such privileges were not obtained through efforts, at least with very little effort. For this reason, these privileges cannot be permanently maintained, any may become the cause for subsequent disaster.

Generally speaking, to look forward merely, to sharing hardship without bothering to share comfort constitutes greed and cruelty: while to look forward merely to sharing comfort without sharing hardship constitutes opportunism and graft. The former sin is easily committed by strong powers and the latter by weak powers. Both these evils spring from the sense of utilitarianism.

It is necessary for our countries in the East, therefore, to substitute for utilitarianism the spirit of righteousness. Even as in individual relationships, benevolence and reciprocity shall also form the moral code relations among countries. In keeping with the principles of benevolence and reciprocity, the theory of sharing hardship between countries may then be carried into practice. This sharing of hardship is not restricted to the negative bearing of suffering, but extends to the positive field of exerting efforts in the common struggle. Not only shall we bear suffering with courage, but we shall also with greater courage work for the removal of our suffering. Likewise, the sharing of comfort is not restricted to a division of enjoyments, but extends to the positive field of exerting efforts for the provision of further comforts for common enjoyment. This is the greatest significance embodied in the National Government's declaration for sharing comfort and hardship.

Refers to Misconception

I shall now deal with the ways and means for sharing comfort and hardship. Speaking first from the psychological standpoint, I wish to refer to the former misconception of our people when they thought: "China will be exterminated whether we carry out resistance or not. Rather than going down without resistance, let us resist and end ourselves with it." Such a thought had its origin in a pessimistic outlook, with which was mingled hopes for Anglo-American aid and cooperation from the Communists.

The Peace Movement from its outset started to rectify this mistaken psychological view, by emphasizing that the nation can be saved through peace, and that there is no need for pessimism. As to hopes on Anglo-American aid and Communist cooperation, it may be likened to attempting to quench one's thirst with poison. With these ideas, a psychological reconstruction of our people was being worked for.

With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the psychological basis of the Peace Movement underwent a further development. The Pan-Asianism advocated by the National Father is no longer an ideal, but is being translated into actual practice. For the Chinese people, unless they are not interested in the salvation of their country, there is no other course open to them but participation in the task for the defense of East Asia.

For to work for the defense of East Asia is to work for the salvation of China. The two issues are now one. Formerly, we upheld the principle that the country could be saved through peace, without resorting to continued resistance. Now the situation has developed to the extent that it is necessary for us to be united with Japan in the defense of East Asia. Continuation of resistance is playing into the hands of the Anglo-American imperialists, abetting the evil of Communism and thereby constitutes a rebellious act to the East Asiatic cause, a traitorous act in the work of national salvation.

This psychological development is a definite advance since the inception of the Peace Movement, and restores more closely the People's Revolution to its original aspirations, and the Chinese people to its natural position. This re-vitalized psychological standpoint will, moreover, have far-reaching repercussions when applied to political, economic and cultural fields.

Individualism a Cancer

Anglo-American imperialism, when analyzed, consists of individualism as its basic constituent, false democracy in its political structure, and capitalism in its economic development, while the effects of all these are felt in the cultural accomplishments, from literature down to the theater. In the past century, China has suffered greatly from the evil influences of these ideas, and internationalism has been on the rise. Individual enjoyment has been emphasized to the extent of allowing the state and the people to degrade into a vassal of Anglo-American imperialism.

Communism, when analyzed consists of the theory of class struggle as its basic constituent, and class ideology in place of nationalism in its political and economic structures. Racial unity is disintegrated; and national strength is weakened. Where the people in a country can be divided into two opposing camps consisting of great capitalists and the proletariats, the evil effects of such ideas may not be so marked. But in a country where industry is not developed, and the demarcation between opposing classes not clearly established, the introduction of Communistic doctrines will only serve to create numerous classes hostile to one another, resulting in the complete disintegration of society.

The influence of such doctrines on culture has resulted in the upholding of the quality of hatred as the central theme in all cultural works, from literature to the theater. Hatred, as to be expected, only breeds hostility and war. For the past two decades and more, China has likewise suffered immensely from these evil influences, and throughout the country, people have been killed or rendered homeless. After the Sian Incident, the Communists have, in addition to their slogan of class struggle, further put up the high-sounding pretense of the formation of a united national front, in order to enlarge their nefarious activities.

The building of the New Order in East Asia, therefore, aims at the abrogation of the evil influences of both Anglo-American imperialism and Communism, and to re-establish a new order based on the principles of righteousness. This significance is explained in an even more concrete manner in the New Citizens' Movement, which provides for measures to bring China to a new state through transition from ultra-nationalism to national collectivism, from individualism to totalitarianism, from private capitalism to state capitalism. In order to realize this important mission, the united efforts of our people are needed.

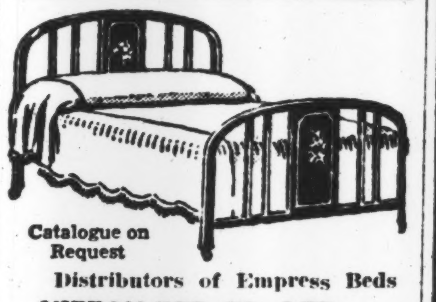
At the same time, it is necessary to work for the ideological interchange and assimilation of the Chinese and Japanese peoples, so that their objectives may be merged into one, and their efforts directed on similar lines. From the standpoint of braving difficulties in the way, this constitutes the sharing of hardship; from mutual cooperation to march on the road to the bright future, this constitutes the sharing of comfort. The psychological significance of the principle of sharing comfort and hardship is thus clear.

Japan on Front Line

From practical considerations of actual circumstances now obtaining, Japan is standing on the front line of the War of Greater East Asia, with China at the rear. After years of devastation, China is admittedly not in the position to contribute greatly in the way of rendering assistance. But the responsibilities in the rear lines are not to be overlooked. The consolidation of peace and order and the improvement of the people's livelihood have been the most important policies upheld since the National Government returned to its Capital, and they also constitute China's most important responsibilities in the War of Greater East Asia of which China is in the rear lines.

With reference to the consolidation of peace and order, negatively the work consists of the suppression and elimination of Communist and bandit elements so that they may not continue to disturb the people. But positively, it is still necessary to work for the psychological reorientation of the people so that they may appreciate the true significance of the national policies and set themselves diligently to their occupations. In the work of rural pacification and other measures for peace consolidation, the troops of our friendly Ally have rendered us every assistance, while we on our part have also braved every difficulty in the promotion of our plans. The spirit of sharing comfort and hardship is most con-

(Continued on Page 4)



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SAI SHOKI TRIUMPHS IN DANCE OF ORIENT

Terpsichorean Marvel of Greater East Asia Personifies Glamor of History

By CHOEI JONAN

The curtain rises slowly on a stage dark as pitch. From the darkness emerges a dim, shadowy figure. All eyes are fixed on this figure, questioning, wondering. . . .

Suddenly the spotlights flash into dazzling brilliance, and the world stands still as Sai Shoki, the dancing marvel of Greater East Asia, begins her movements.

The stage has no scenery. It is plain, simple, almost sombre. Behind the dancer is nothing but a black back-drop. But what needs Sai Shoki of elaborate scenery or supporting choruses?

Glamor of Past

In her simple yet colorful costumes are embodied the glamor of the past; her twinkling feet travel through the centuries and unroll the scroll of history's romance before our eyes; and her infinitely graceful movements evoke the magic music of the heavens that is felt, not heard.

The superb confidence of the perfect artiste marks all her movements and gestures. She knows that her art has no flaw, that whatever she may do, the audience can find no fault.

Every move is perfectly timed, perfectly judged. Every gesture every glance of her eyes, has a deliberate motive. And yet the total impression is that of unrestrained freedom, like that of spring breezes blowing through a field of wild flowers.

The emotions of the audience are like puppets in the master grasp of her artistry. She makes old men feel young with her smiles, and young men still younger when she frowns. She can make the audience weep or laugh at her will. She can make their heart-beats stop when she is motionless, or send them whirling at a mad tempo when she herself whizzes round the stage with flying sleeves and skirts.

Chosenese Dancing

When one takes into consideration the fact that she is the sole figure on the stage, which has nothing but a plain back-drop for its background, and that she remains utterly silent all the while, depending solely on her pantomine movements to make the audience run through the whole gamut of emotions, one must admit that she is a great artiste indeed. Perhaps no other dancer in the world can hold the attention of the audience for hours as she does under similar conditions.

Sai Shoki is essentially an Oriental dancer, and in Chosenese dances she is unsurpassable. Most of her classical dances have themes based on incidents taken from ancient Chosenese history. Perhaps that is why they appeal particularly to a Japanese audience, since Chosen has a long historical connection with Japan.

During the 7th century many hundred Chosenese came to Japan, where they settled in Settsu. Whence it happened that formerly there was in that province a Kudara-gori (district), a Kudara-mura (village), a Kudara-gawa (river), and a Kudara-dera (temple).

It is to be hoped that she will be able in the near future to present us with Co-Prosperity dances, representing the dances of the countries in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. There is no better artiste than Sai Shoki for this purpose, for in her single figure is compressed all the glamor, the beauty, and the artistry of the Orient.

To sum up, Sai Shoki is not only the possessor of great beauty, but also a talented artiste who knows how to use this beauty to the greatest advantage in the cause of her art.

Through popular request, the performance of Sai Shoki at the Imperial Theater has been extended to December 22. And in closing it seems fit to register a protest or two.—one against the management of the theater for letting a cold draught of wind pass through the auditorium all through the performance, and another against the over-enthusiastic lunatic of an admirer who insists on clapping his hands at the wrong moment.

Wang Felicitates On War Results

(Continued From Page 3)

cretely manifested in these undertakings.

To Improve Livelihood

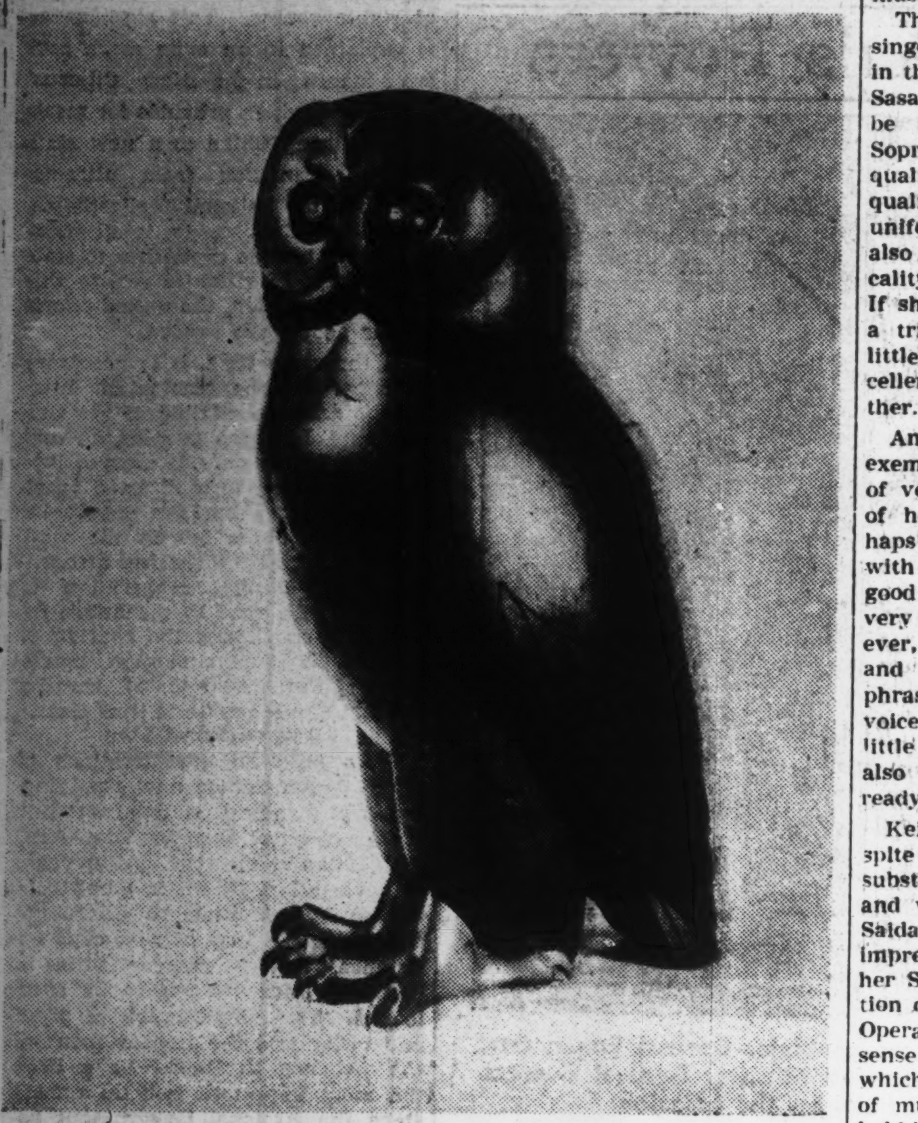
As to the improvement of livelihood, the greatest sufferings experienced by the people are the lack of supply and the soaring of prices of commodities. Of the many issues involved in these two main symptoms we must analyze them and distinguish between sufferings which are unavoidable and those which can be averted. As instances, because of the non-realization of nation-wide peace, production has decreased; because of the progress of the War of Greater East Asia, communication facilities cannot be fully maintained. These are unavoidable sufferings, and we can only uphold the spirit of sharing hardship, and bear them with courage. At the same time, let us also exert our utmost efforts to increase production, to work for the improvement of communications, to economize consumption. We realize that these sufferings are not only unavoidable, but that they also constitute our rightful responsibility.

Other sufferings, brought about by the lack of complete efficiency of the economic structure, lack of complete social organization, and deficiency in personnel and technical provisions, are avoidable, and likewise let us strive under the spirit of sharing hardship to rectify the present defects. In doing this, let us entertain no selfish thoughts, no half-hearted measures, no compromising attitude, and no fears for difficulties.

In this way, we may hope for the gradual diminution of our sufferings until they are completely relieved. Generally speaking, if we do not face these complicated issues with a determined stand, they will only become the more complicated, and we shall feel harassed everywhere. But if we uphold the spirit of sharing comfort and hardship, then our efforts will all be directed towards mutual assistance, and complicated issues will be simplified. The practical significance of the principle of sharing comfort and hardship is thus also clear.

From the above, it will be seen that the sharing of comfort refers to the future co-existence and co-prosperity of China and Japan while the sharing of hardship refers to the exertion of united efforts by China and Japan to overcome all difficulties at the present moment. All my compatriots must know that the bright future is at hand. Let their faith be confirmed and their aspirations unshaken. At the same time, they must also know that only through the exertion of efforts may they near the bright future and reach it. Let all my compatriots march forward, and with the spirit of being courageous, progressive, enduring and persevering, complete the mission for the rejuvenation of China and the defense of East Asia.

Dusk



By SHINOBU TSUDA (1875-)
Owned by Marquis Moritatsu Hosokawa

This bronze incense-burner in the shape of an owl deviates from tradition in shape and shows originality. Shinobu Tsuda was born in Chiba Prefecture and graduated from the Tokyo Fine Art School in 1900 and later became professor of his alma mater. He studied in Europe for a few years from 1923, and is known for the new tendencies he represents in metal work. He is a member of the Imperial Academy of Art. (K.B.S. photo.)

Concert Reviews

By ONAMUN MSA

Sonoko Inoue: A piano recital was given at the Hibiya Public Hall last Wednesday evening. The programme was as follows: Beethoven-Sonata in C major, Op. 53 (Waldstein); Beethoven-Sonata in C sharp minor, Op. 27 (Moonlight); Beethoven-Sonata in F minor, Op. 57 (Appassionata).

Although the programme was not very long, it might be regarded as a highly ambitious one. The Beethoven-Sonata, Op. 53 in C major, known as "Waldstein" (from the dedication to one of Beethoven's early friends and patrons, Count Waldstein), is very often made a mere piece of virtuosity. The first movement, full of luminescence and glow of poesy, and the Lydian "Molto Adagio" (which, by the way, is at once the boldest and the most serene, and one of the profoundest thing Beethoven ever wrote) from a very significant introduction to the final Rondo with its wonderful Coda. The Rondo itself (notwitastanding the fact that Beethoven took ever such pains over the movement as shown by his sketch-book), though conventional enough, begets a deeper meaning because of the preceding Movement (Introduzione: Adagio molto), which shows how important is this question of contrast either in composition or in performance.

In spite of some delicate passages, her playing of the Snota did not quite sufficiently reveal the superb poetry of the work with its tranquil beauty pervading all the Movements despite momentary reflections of profundity and apparent vivacity. Also, her playing was marked with a certain restlessness and want of self-conviction; although on the whole the playing was clean enough, her tempo modification was either too uniform or too irregular, and there was not enough nuance and dramatic intensity, without which one could hardly conceive any of Beethoven's Sonatas. She was not as good in the following two Sonatas, in which her rhythmic sense suffered noticeably and there was no justification for her arbitrary retardation in tempo at the dramatic moment, such as in the first Movement "Allegro assai" (in the development section) of the last Sonata she played (Sonata in F miner, Op. 57 "Appassionta").

The Evening of Operatic Airs by the Fujiwara Opera Company.

An Evening of Vocal Selections was given by the members of The Fujiwara Opera Company last Thursday evening at the Hibiya Public Hall. Those who took part were, in order of appearance, Kikue Takita (Soprano), Hidekichi Hibino (Baritone), Mieko Suzuki (Soprano), Goro Murao (Bass), Sumiko Isomura (Soprano), Kikuichi Ochi (Baritone), Kazuko Sasada (Soprano), Takesi Tomeda (Baritone), Retuko Otani (Soprano), Keisuke Simoyagawa (Bass), Koko Mikami (Soprano), Aiko Saida (Alto), Miho Nagato (Soprano) and Yoshie Fujiwara (Tenor).

The items selected were Arias from Mozart's Operas "Don Giovanni" and "Magic Flute"; from Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana"; from Verdi's "Ernani," "Don Carlos" and "Rigoletto"; from Rossini's "Barber of Seville"; from Catelani's "La Wally"; from Bizet's "Carmen"; from Puccini's "Tosca," and "Boheme"; from Jacob Peri's "Eurydike"; from Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor"; from Galppy's "The Moon World"; and from the contemporary song writer of Nippon,—"the Shore of Kuju-kuri ga Hama" (words by Kitami and music of Hirai), "Sado-Okesa" (a folk-song from Sado), "A Song" by K. Yamada, "The Autumn Moon" by R. Taki, "Prayer of the Soldier's Wife" (words by Y. Saijo and music by K. Yamada), "The Corn Harvest" (words by H. Kitahara and music by T. Takagi), "Motherland" (words and music by T. Azuma), "The Front-line" (words by N. Honda and music by N. Ito), "Spring Song on the Wings of Zephyr" (words by Miki and music by Kosaku Yamada), "The Urn Bearer" (words by Sergeant M. Tatsuhara and music by the Naval Band), "The Flower of Motherland" (words by Fukuda and music by Koseki), and "In Memory of Major-general Kato" (words by Katu and music by Sasaki).

There were few very outstanding singers among those who took part in the Concert. For instance Kazuko Sasada (Soprano) proved herself to be a promising, young Operatic Soprano will her full and mellow quality of singing-voice, and the quality of her voice seemed fairly uniform in all the registers. She also showed a good sense of musicality in her phrasing and nuance. If she could only make her Vibrato a trifle wider or the frequency a little less, it would enhance the excellent quality of her voice still further.

Another Soprano, Retuko Otani, exemplified quite a different sphere of vocal art; the crystalline quality of her singing-voice, (though perhaps not over-powerful), together with its penetrating quality and a good command of technique were very gratifying; there was, however, a slight tendency to be hard and metallic in some parts of her phrasing due to the quality of her voice, which was a great pity. A little more sustaining power would also have added much to her already pleasing voice.

Keisuke Simoyagawa (Bass), in spite of a slight cold, showed a good, substantial quality of singing-voice and was deservedly encored. Aiko Saida, Alto, made a very favorable impression with the rich quality of her Singing-voice, and in her rendition of the "Habanera" from Bizet's Opera "Carmen," she evinced a good sense of poise and nonchalance, which is so necessary in this kind of music. Miho Nagato (Soprano) held her audience with her more mature way of singing and her slightly reedy voice had a charming, pleading character which was so becoming to her. While listening to her, one felt how much her singing would have been enhanced, had she sung a little more sustainingly in the middle part of the dynamic-range (i.e. Mezzo-forte) and not so much at the two extremes of her dynamic-compass.

At the end of the programme, Yosie Fujiwara Tenor (founder of the Organization) assisted the group with a selection of Arias which were given in his usual veteran manner of rendition with a warm, pleasing quality of tenor voice and that touch of sensibility and discretion shown in every item he had chosen. Except for one or two items, the evening was quite enjoyable, and even those who looked at the vocal side of music with not very favorable presuppositions would have thought quite differently, if only they had more opportunities of hearing talented young singers, such as those found last Thursday evening.

Music Notes

The Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra which is now in Osaka on its second concert visit of the season is holding two more concerts there. Sunday and Monday, December 20 and 21, from 7 p.m., at the Osaka Asahi Kaikan. Under the direction of Joseph Rosenstock, and with Miss Sonoko Inoue as the piano soloist, the following program will be played on both evenings: Beethoven, "Egmont" Overture; Liszt, Piano Concerto in E flat major, and Tchaikovski, Symphony No. 6 ("Pathetique").

Sai Shoki's current appearance at the Imperial Theater with a series of solo dance recitals, which was to come to its end with tonight's performance, has been extended for two more days owing to the unusual success of the presentation. A special program selected from the most popular items of the current repertory will be given Monday and Tuesday, December 21 and 22, from 7 p.m.

From 7 p.m. today Yoichi Hiraoka, internationally famed xylophone virtuoso, will appear at the Hibiya Public Hall in his first concert since his recent return from America, with the assistance of the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Professor Manfred Gurlitt. An arrangement of Mozart's "Eine Kleine Nachtmusik" is the main number on the program.

Professor Leonid Kreutzer will give his fourth piano recital of the season at the Hibiya Public Hall from 6:30 p.m., Monday, December 21, playing Beethoven's "Waldstein" and "Moonlight" Sonatas, Chopin's Four Ballades, and several Liszt selections.

Hideo Saito, former solo cellist of the New Symphony Orchestra, will conduct the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra in a special concert at the Hibiya Public Hall from 6:30 p.m., Tuesday, December 22, with a program including Bach's Suite in B minor, Chopin's Piano Concerto No. 1 in E minor, and Beethoven's Third Symphony ("Eroica"). Soloists include Miss Yoshiko Kuroda, piano; Hidekazu Kawamura, flute, and Miss Yasuko Tani, continuo.

Madam Fumiko Yotsuya, alto, will present a vocal evening with the members of the "Yotsuba-Kai" from 6 p.m., Wednesday, December 23, at the Hibiya Public Hall.

The historical recital of vocal music of the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries, by Madam Tamaki Miura, world-famous soprano, will be held at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 6:30 p.m., Thursday, December 24. Various ensemble combinations of harp, flute, cello, and piano will play the accompaniments.

Contemporary Nipponese composers will be heard at several concerts in the course of the next ten days. The "3-Kyo" Association, led by Naotada Yamamoto, will give its fourth concert, an all-piano program, from 2 p.m., Saturday, December 26, at the Sanshi Kaikan. Miss Haruko Fujita, Miss Masako Kanematsu, and other pianists will play works by Takeo Saito, Yasuji Kiyose, Fumio Hayasaka, Shukichi Mitsukuri, Yorinori Matsudaira, and Urando Watanabe.

Taijiro Goh will give his sixth annual concert of new symphonic compositions of his own and by his pupils, at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 5 p.m., Friday, December 25. Performances will be given by the Shochiku Symphony Orchestra with each composer conducting his own work; Miss Mary-Estelle Iwamoto, violin; Miss Hiroko Kaneko, alto; the Shikokai Chorus, and others.

An evening of contemporary Nipponese songs will be offered by Yoshie Fujiwara, tenor, assisted at the piano by Tadashi Yasukawa, from 6:30 p.m., Monday, December 23, at the Hibiya Public Hall. He will interpret new songs by Koscak Yamada, Kiyoshi Nobutoki, Kosuke Komatsu, Tei Yanada, Ryutaro Hirota, Shimizu Fujii, Shimpei Nakayama, Haseo Sugiyama, Kunihiko Hashimoto, Tsugio Tsuyuki, Shiro Fukai, Shukichi Mitsukuri, Fumihiko Fukui, Toroku Takagi, and Yasuki Hirai.

The 26th Welfare Culture Concert sponsored by the Kokusai Bunka Gakuin will take place at the Kyoritsu Hall, from 1 and 5:30 p.m., Friday, December 25, featuring performances by Miss Ayako Yamamoto, violin; Madam Fumiko Yotsuya, alto; Miss Haruko Fujita, piano; the Kokusai Bunka Gakuin Chorus conducted by Kojiro Kobune, and the Takashi Masuda Ballet Troupe.

A Nippon-Germany-Italy Friendship Evening will be sponsored by the Sophia University in cooperation with the Italian Friends Association, and the Nichi-Doku-I-Shinzen Association, from 6 p.m., Saturday, December 26, at the Sangyo Kaikan. The program includes chorus performances by the Sophia University Chorus and the German School Chorus; vocal solo and duo compositions of the three countries, offered by Miss Takako Mikami, soprano, and Yoshie Fujiwara, tenor; and the showing of cultural films from Germany and Italy.

Italian popular music will be played in a concert by the Mita Mandolin Club, sponsored by the Nippon-Italian Cultural Association, from 6:30 p.m., Monday, December 21, at the Gunjin Kaikan.

Beethoven's Ninth Symphony will be performed at two special concerts by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra and the Tokyo Koto Ongaku Gakuin and Tamagawa Gakuen Choirs under the batch of Kazuo Yamada, from 7 p.m., Saturday and Sunday, December 26 and 27, at the Hibiya Public Hall. The vocal quartet will be composed of Miss Harue Miyake, soprano; Madam Fumiko Yotsuya, alto; Tamotsu Kinoshita, tenor, and Keikichi Yatabe, bass. The sympathy will be preceded by a performance of Yasuji Kiyose's "Nippon Festival Dance Suite."

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JX 1202	Estudio No. 6 (D. Aguado) / Minuettos (Paganini) / Guitar Solos by Leon Lopez	10" Special	Black ¥2.14

SPECIAL FEATURE NUMBER

JX 1203	Estoy Penando, Tango (Vicente Greco) / Milonga Orillera, Milonga (Robert Firpo) / Roberto Firpo y su Quarteto	10" Special	Black ¥2.14

Release Date: December 20th

These records are now available for demonstration, without obligation, at our Ginza Demonstration Showroom, opposite Matsuya Department Store.

SILK STILL RETAINS IMPORTANT POSITION

Partial Conversion of Mulberry Fields for Paddy Only Temporary Measure, Says Ino

That important position occupied by sericulture in Japan's economy remains unchanged in spite of the partial conversion of mulberry plantations into paddy fields, is in short the opinion expressed by Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino at the general meeting of the members of the Sericultural Associations' Federation, held Friday at the Sanshi-kaikan (the Silk Hall), Marunouchi.

The speech of the Agriculture and Forestry Minister runs substantially as follows:

"The present condition of Japan's sericulture is not very satisfactory. For the stabilization of sericulture, the authorities and the silk-reeling companies in the country must work in closer cooperation, in order to secure the healthy development of the industry through the smooth operation of the Sericultural Control Law. Paramount importance is attached to our sericultural industry from three viewpoints. Firstly, as a principal source of supply of fibrous raw materials for various industries; secondly, as an important material for clothing for use throughout the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, or as an object of trade with various regions in Greater East Asia, and thirdly, as a means for the stabilization of the rural communities of Japan.

Has Bright Future

"Japan's sericulture, therefore, has a bright future and it is required to play an important ro'e in the country's industrial field for all time to come. With wisely directed efforts, there is no room for any pessimistic view concerning the future of Japan's sericultural industry.

"The partial conversion of mulberry plantations into paddy fields, and the adjustment of the supply of labor and fertilizers in favor of rice and other crops comprising the principal foodstuffs for home consumption, has given rise to ill-founded pessimism among some silk-growers here who are considering, I hear, a change of their vocation.

"They are greatly mistaken. The partial conversion of mulberry plantations into paddy fields has been effected to meet the immediate situation only. The authorities expect that sericulturists throughout the country will exercise more strenuous efforts than heretofore and produce as much mulberry leaves as in the past from the mulberry plantations remaining intact, and thereby produce as much silk as till the present. In this respect, there has been no change in the Government's policy.

"It is desirable that the sericultural associations, in accordance with the policy of the authorities, will give all every encouragement to the silk growers under their supervision.

"In order to secure the healthy development of Japan's sericultural industry under the extraordinary situation at present, efforts must be exercised to reduce the cost of production through the rationalization and simplification of management, as well as through the utilization of all by-products, such as mulberry bark, pupas, or chrysalises, and others.

"Under a wisely planned management, the economic stabilization of Japan's sericulture can be effected with no difficulty at all. All things considered, Japan's sericultural industry has a very bright future."

HOME-FRONT AGENCY DUE

Preparatory Meeting for New Axis Body Held in Tokyo

A preparatory meeting for the founding of the Nippon-Germany-Italy Jyugo (Home Front) Association was held at the Gakushi Kaikan, Kanda, at 11:30 a.m. Friday attended by the representatives of the Japan-German-Italian Friendship Society, the Foreign Office, Reservists' Association, Tokyo Municipal authorities, Nippon Women's Association, Nippon Industrial Guild, Imperial Rule Assistance Association, Nippon Youth Association and others.

The opening ceremony of the new Axis Home-Front Association will be held on January 29.

Bill Clearings

December 19
(In ¥1,000)

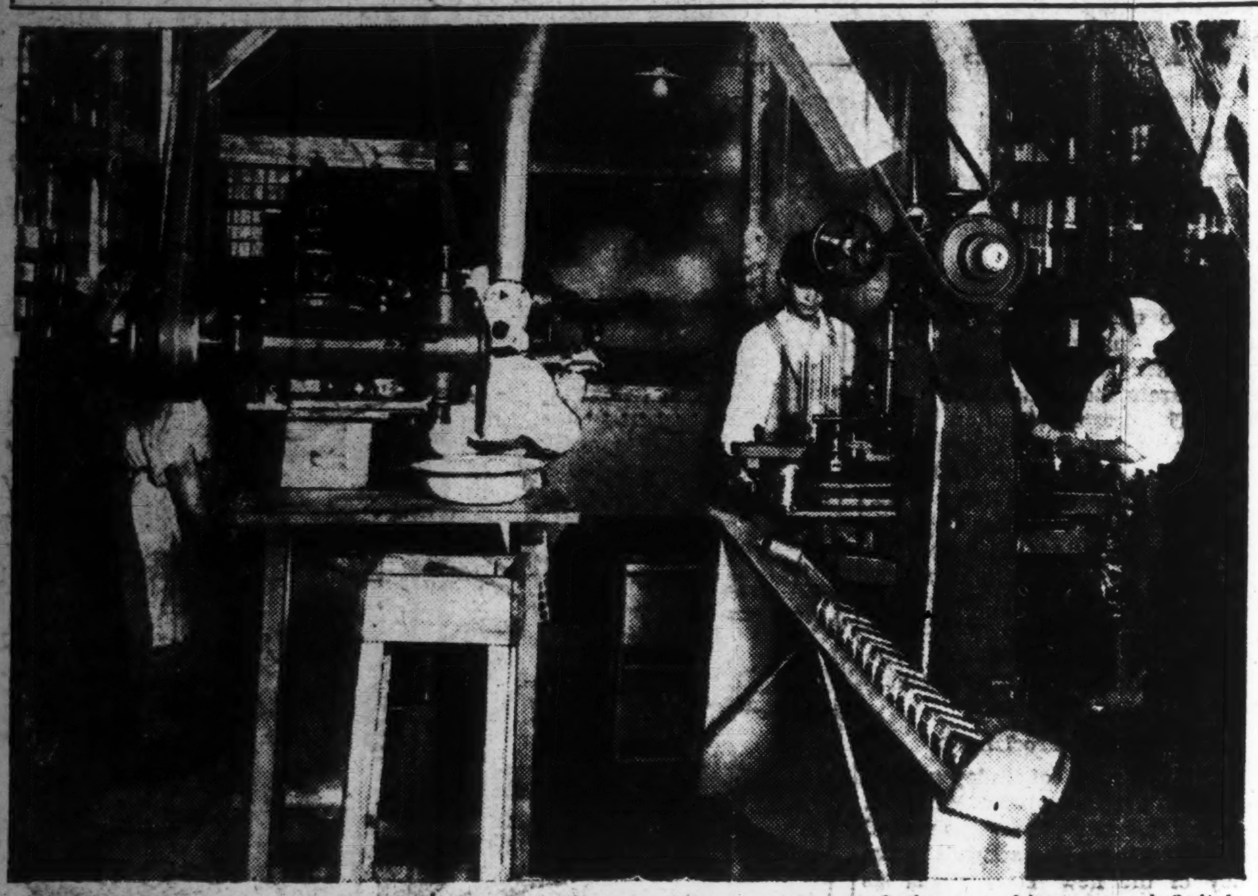
	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	260.374	115.295
Balance	30.609	11.598

Peng Takes New Post

C.P.S.

NANKING, December 18.—Peng Nien, newly-appointed director of the Social Affairs Department of the Central Kuo-Min Tang, has assumed his new post.

Canning Asparagus



Tender succulent shoots of Asparagus officinalis, cut when projecting a little above ground, being subjected to sterilization in the process of canning.

High speed can-closing machines are infinitely saving labor.

ITALY'S FOOD SUPPLY IS IN HEALTHY STATE

Production of Rice and Wheat In Country Steadily Increasing—Potatoes Abundant

The admirable ability with which the leaders of Italy are tiding over all the difficulties lying in their way regarding food supply in the country since the outbreak of the war is being watched with some interest by all nations of the world. The Kokusei Graph in its latest issue gives a brief but compact report of Italy's position in this connection.

It was in 1925 that the Italian Government declared the "war for the expansion of wheat production," thereby marking the dawn of a new epoch on the food supply situation in Italy. Since then, the production of rice and wheat in the country has shown a steady increase, as shown in the following tables:

1. Demand and Supply of Wheat
(Unit—1,000 Quintal)

Year	Production	Imports	Total
1927	53.291	23.082	76.145
1928	62.215	27.448	89.352
1929	70.795	17.648	87.609
1930	57.173	19,347	75,919
1931	66.520	14.850	80,503
1932	75.267	10.580	84.233
1933	81.252	4.656	84.031
1934	63.430	4.690	65.784
1935	76,955	5,497	79.730
1936	61,119	5.350	64.134
1937	80.636	16.574	95.028
1938	81.383	2.905	83.136

2. Demand and Supply of Rye
(Unit—1,000 Quintal)

Year	Production	Imports	Total
1927	1.508	23	1.544
1928	1.660	33	1.703
1929	1.755	45	1.810
1930	1.556	263	1.853
1931	1.656	158	1,828
1932	1.604	110	1.728
1933	1,712	7[illegible]	1.804
1934	1.424	53	1.484
1935	1.581	115	1.706
1936	1.322	72	1.398
1937	1.448	26	1.477
1938	1.379	318	1.698

3. Demand and Supply of Rice
(Unit—1,000 Quintal)

Year	Product'n	Imp'ts	Exp'ts	Balance
1927	5.221	9	2,064	2,763
1928	4.737	107	1.558	2.982
1929	5.053	107	1.350	3,465
1930	4.876	30	1.416	2,971
1931	4.967	24	744	3.681
1932	4.925	23	718	3,579
1933	5.186	45	682	3.601
1934	5.048	20	364	3,753
1935	5.514	33	264	3.553
1936	5.505	13	337	4.363
1937	5.935	9	513	4,621
1938	6.126	2	389	4.800

4. The Demand and Supply of The Potatoes
(Unit—1,000 Quintal)

Year	Product'n	Imp'ts	Exp'ts	Balance
1927	19.453	137	2.257	17.333
1928	14.899	1.161	2.055	14.005
1929	20,077	1.149	1.536	19.690
1930	19.452	533	1.321	18.664
1931	19.646	1.147	1.234	19.559
1932	28.369	541	1.357	27.553
1933	23.741	313	1.156	22.898
1934	27.111	888	1.156	26.843
1935	21.591	761	768	21.584
1936	26.832	584	867	26.549
1937	32.137	783	1.559	31,361
1938	29.416	424	1.431	28.409

These tables give the figures up to 1938 only. From these figures, however, we can obtain, more or less, a general idea about the present position of Italy concerning food supply in the country.

Of all the principal foodstuffs, wheat occupies the most important position. In accordance with the latest report, the production of wheat in that country since 1939 is as follows:—

	Tons		Tons
1939	8.000.000	1941	7.150.000
1940	7.104.300	1942	7.500.000

The figures for 1942 (which are based on estimates by several specialists and regarded as reliable) are smaller than those for 1937 to 1939 by 5,000,000 tons and very much smaller than the figure of 9,000,000 tons aimed at by Premier Mussolini.

The production of rye for 1939 amounted to 151,500 tons, which was rather satisfactory.

The production of rice is showing a steady increase, which shows the wisdom of the Italian Government in exercising greater efforts for the cultivation of rice of late.

Italy is self-sufficient in the supply of potatoes, the export thereof amounting to 80,000 to 100,000 tons in 1937 and 1938 each. This eloquently tells that Italy has an abundant supply of potatoes.

NORTH CHINA INDUSTRY

Development Work in Shantung Progressing; Province Considered Important Industrial Base For Interior Operations

Industrially Shantung Province occupies an important position as a link in the economic chain of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia its importance has been particularly made manifest under the exigencies of armed conflict and the development of the Province has become a pressing need of the times.

At this moment when the fifth campaign for promotion of peace and order is being developed vigorously throughout the entire territory of North China, a report from Tsinan gives an outline of the present state of affairs in Shantung Province as a powerful industrial base for East Asia, according to the latest issue of the magazine Economist.

The rehabilitation work in Shantung has been going on for more than five years now with gratifying results since the early stage of the China Incident but at present the launching of industrial development work in a positive way is under serious consideration. How to carry out rapid development of inexhaustible natural resources which Shantung Province is blessed with throughout its vast area constitutes not only a problem imposed on New China for solution for its own sake but friendly responsibility which the country is called on to discharge on behalf of its ally Japan.

Shantung Important

Since the present War of Greater East Asia is at once a war for destruction and a war for construction the role which North China has to play as an industrial base and a source of supply of commodities is by no means a minor one. Shantung Province in particular holds an exceedingly important position as a supply source for Japan's heavy industry which is limitlessly expanding, especially at this stage of development of the War of Greater East Asia.

Shantung is certainly a "have" province. Mining, which is most important for national defense and for establishment of basic industries, comprises coal in districts along the Kiaochow-Tsinan and Tientsin-Pukow Railways as well as in the mountainous regions in Central Shantung; gold in Chaoyuan, Pingto, Mowping, and Ankiu; iron ores in Kinlingchen; alumina shale in Poshan, Tzechwan, and Chankiu; flour-spar in Kiao-hsien, Kaomi, Tsimo and Tengchow and lead ores in Laiyang. All of these resources are very excellent both in quality and quantity. The iron ores produced in Kinlingchen are of high grade with an iron content of 60 per cent, while the coal produced in Shantung is of superior quality, which, coupled with the largeness of output, places it in a position to make up for the deficiencies of Japanese and Manchurian coal.

Salt Output Large

The output of salt, which plays an important part as a basic material for chemical industry, is also very large. It fulfils a high percentage of industrial salt requirements by Japan's chemical industry. Since Japan has ceased to depend on American salt and Red Sea salt in consequence of the outbreak of the present war, the importance of Chinese salt, particularly of Shantung salt, has greatly increased.

The production volume of raw cotton, which is an indispensable material for Japan's textile industry whose importance has also been greatly increased due to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, has reached a enormous volume, contributing in a large measure to the establishment of a self-supply structure within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

All these mineral and agricultural products are turned out at points from 200 to 400 kilometers by land from Tsingtao, Pukow and Taku, export ports to Japan, and are, therefore, under the best condition to meet all requirements at short notice by Japan and Manchoukuo whenever necessity arises for strategic and other reasons under the present war situation.

2 LAKES TO BE USED TO YIELD POWER

Waters From Biwa, Chuzenji Lakes to Be Released to Be Harnessed for Electricity

Lake Biwa, the largest lake in Japan with an area of over 647 square kilometers, and Lake Chuzenji, near Nikko, will be mobilized to generate electric power, which will greatly reduce the consumption of coal for electric generation, reported Domei Saturday.

The Cabinet at its meeting on December 9, adopted a measure drawn up by the Planning Board, with the collaboration of the Communications Ministry and the Home Ministry, to increase the discharge of water by Lake Biwa, with a view to increase the output of electricity in order to meet the mounting demand for power. A ceremony commencing the project will be held today.

The operation will consist merely in opening up the dam at Seta, which heretofore has been closed during the winter months. The water so released will flow into the Ujigawa River to be utilized to generate electricity at the Uji, Shizukawa and Ohmine Hydro Electric Power Plants.

Lake Level Will Decrease

As a result of this, the level of Lake Biwa will decrease about 60 centimeters from December 20 to the end of February, and thereby it is estimated that a large amount of electric power will be created, thus effecting a great saving in the use of coal for electric generation.

Simultaneously, a ceremony starting a power-increasing project at Lake Chuzenji, near Nikko, also will be held today. Here a new waterway will be built to conduct the lake water, which already had been dammed up since November, to Hannya and Hoto Falls, where it will be used to generate electric power at the Hosoo and Betskura Hydro-Electric Power Plants.

The power generated here will be used chiefly by industrial plants in Tochigi Prefecture. The lake level is expected to be lowered about 20 centimeters, while the power generated will be about one-tenth of that generated by the waters of Lake Biwa.

BULL TONE MARKS WEEK-END MARKET

Majority of Listed Wares Go Up; Industrials Continue Strong

The Tokyo Stock Exchange continued to show a bullish tendency Saturday, and the majority of the listed industrials scored impressive gains.

In the long-term section, Ikegai Iron Works advanced ¥3.00, Kanebo Spinning ¥2.40, Shinkosho Iron Works and Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial ¥2.10 each, Furukawa Electric Machinery ¥2.00, Hitachi Iron Works and N.Y.K. ¥1.90 each, Japan Sand Iron ¥1.80, Komatsu Iron Works ¥1.70, Niigata Iron Works and Kanegafuchi Industrial ¥1.60 each. Simultaneously Tokyo Exchange and its new rallied ¥2.90 and ¥1.70 respectively.

The short-term section was comparatively quiet and prices remained stationary as a whole.

The spot market was invariably strong. Chosen Hydro-Electric Power rose ¥2.00, Japan Optical Industrial ¥1.70 and its new ¥2.00, Hodogaya Chemical and Special Steel ¥1.50 each, and Mitsui Bussan and its new ¥1.00 each.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

First Section

	Dec.	Jan.	Feb
Kanebo Spinning (50)	129.9	130.6	130.5
Sino-Japan Spin (50)	77.0	78.1	78.5
Teikoku Rayon (50)	68.0	66.6	65.6
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	67.6	68.0	68.3
Toa Hemp Ind 50)	72.4	73.0	74.5
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	95.2	96.0	95.5
Showa Elec Ind (50)	77.8	79.0	79.4
Japan Nitrogen (50)	72.6	74.1	75.3
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	92.0	92.3	91.4
O. S. K. (50)	84.4	83.5	83.9
Toyo Steamship (50)	67.0	....	67.0
Nissan Steamship (50)	60.7	61.4	62.1
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	88.3	89.9	91.0
Ishihara Ind (50)	66.3	67.5	67.9
Third Section			
Furukawa Elec Ind (50)	102.1	104.3	104.9
M'bishi Elec Mach (50)	126.5	128.1	127.9
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	65.9	66.9	67.0
Japan Beer (50)	99.6	....	....
Tropical Ind (42½)	40.2	....	42.0
Sumatra Dev. new (37½)	44.1	44.7	45.4
Asahi Glass (50)	98.5	99.4	99.1
Toa Tobacco (50)	99.3	101.5	101.6
Manchou Tobacco (50)	86.9	88.5	88.5

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Exch. new	90.7	2.3	90.0	90.0
N. Y. K.. new	76.2	7.3	6.2	76.4
M'bishi Heavy Ind.	94.9	5.0	3.9	93.9
Kanebo Spin. new	75.8	5.8	4.9	74.9
Teikoku Rayon. new	67.2	7.3	6.1	66.1
Hitachi Iron Works.	87.6	8.5	7.6	87.8
Osaka Exch. new	45.8	6.9	5.1	45.5
Japan Steel Tube	68.4	8.7	8.1	68.1
Japan Oil	75.2	5.6	4.9	74.5
S. M. R.	73.2	3.2	2.9	72.9
N. Y. K.. old	91.4	1.4	1.0	91.0
Hokkaido Coal	74.7	4.7	4.6	75.0
Kanebo Spin. old	129.0	9.0	9.0	129.0
Toyo Rayon. new	55.2	5.2	4.5	54.9
Kokura Iron Works.	53.6	3.9	3.4	53.4
Japan Beer. new	46.2	6.4	6.0	46.0
Japan Sugar. new	66.0	6.3	5.9	65.9
Ensuiko Sugar	60.7	1.0	0.8	60.8
Japan Mining	61.7	1.9	1.5	61.5
Manchou Ind	58.4	8.4	8.3	58.3

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Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	90.00	— 0.50
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	76.40	— 0.20
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	74.90	— 0.30
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.15	Same

NIPPON FISHERMAN'S SOUTH SUCCESS TOLD

Eifuku Relates Own Experiences in Singapore; Had Stiff Competition From Chinese

Devoting himself to the development and extension of the fishing industry in the vast stretch of waters in the Southern seas, Tora Eifuku, president of a certain fishing company, may reasonably claim to be a fish king in and around Shonan Island. For many years prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, he had to overcome a series of handicaps in connection with his trade ti'l he emerged victorious over Chinese competitors, it is related in an article contained in a recent number of the International Economic Weekly published by the Domei News Agency.

The article follows in substance:

"Graduating from a fishery school in Japan in 1912, I was ordered by the then Agriculture and Commerce Ministry to undertake the mission of conducting investigations into fishing resources around Singapore. During my stay there, I found it possible to engage profitably in fishing in the local waters. Then I came back to Japan and prevailed over a number of fishermen in Okayama and Kagawa Prefectures to start their fishing trade in the waters around Singapore.

Had To Struggle Hard

"For some time in the initial stage of my business, I had to struggle hard with the mischievous Chinese fish dealers, for they took every opportunity to interfere with the marketing of the hauls of Japanese fishermen. Occasionally I went out peddling fish myself in the streets, sometimes I was compelled to dump the hauls. Due, however, to the unparalleled skill in fishing on the part of Japanese fishermen and their plentiful hauls, I could gradually extend my sales and I could profitably dispose of fish caught by about 1,500 Japanese fishermen, my sale amounting to about 80 per cent of the total volume of fish locally marketed.

"Fishes caught in the southern waters are not particularly different from those along the coast of our country, the only difference being that the fishes there inhabit the same waters unlike the mackerel-pikes and bullheads which change according to warm and cold currents.

"It is proverbially said that the fish caught in the southern waters taste poor by reason of the comparative scarcity of fat, while the sweet taste of those caught along the coast of Japan is ascribable to the fact that they are habitually hauled and served in season.

Anti Japanese Agitation

"What troubled us Japanese fishermen and fish dealers most of all was the anti-Japanese agitation repeatedly started by Chinese competitors subsequent to the Tsinan Incident. As a matter of fact, our hauls of fish were boycotted several times, but it was these Chinese that suffered the worst setback in the long run. The truth is the Chinese fishmongers were adversely hit by the shortage of hauls of Chinese fishermen by reason of their poor technique of fishing so much so that they stealthily sought supplies of fish from Japanese fish dealers.

"Now that my firm has been officially recognized, together with a certain influential company, I find myself in duty bound to map out a sensible program in conformity with the extensive town-planning schemes in the southern areas. I have a mind to build factories for the construction of fishing vessels and fish storages. At the same time, I hope to organize something like a scientific research institution for the study of various subjects relative to the development of fishing resources and other maritime products."

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JAPANESE, age 37, desires work in any capacity, educated in America. If necessary willing to go south. Box 418, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent, Tokyo

WANTED by neutral bachelor small semi-foreign or Japanese house, preferably furnished, in Azabu or nearby district. Would consider board and lodging with foreign family. Box 415, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo, Tel. Kamata 3517.

Wanted to Rent

GERMAN Couple want to rent as soon as possible furnished or unfurnished foreign or semi-foreign style house, 4-0 rooms. If possible in Yokohama, Tokyo, Azabu, Aoyama, Kojimachi, Akasaka. Box 413, Japan Times, Tokyo.

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A FINE set of German cutlery for twelve people; one stove for anthracite or charcoal, good heater. Apply Box 419, Japan Times, Tokyo.

DEVRY film camera, standard size, leather case, price ¥300. Apply, Post Office Box 393, Tokyo Central.

ENCYCLOPEDIA Britanica 14th Edition and Historian's History of the World. Apply Box 900, Japan Times, Kobe.

"FUR" Asia Fur Industry, E. Semf, Tel. Omori 06-4200, International Apartments 2270, 1-chome, Araijuku, Omori-ku, Tokyo.

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Published by The Japan Times, Limited
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Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
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SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
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TOKYO, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1942

The Plan of China's Doom

What dire fate is in store for China according to their secret plans has inadvertently been revealed by the leaders of the Anglo-American camp. In a series of illuminating statements, these men who speak so glibly in public about their idealistic war aims have let slip how tenaciously they still cling at heart to their time-worn ambitions of capitalistic imperialism.

As long as there is any fighting to be done, of course Chiang Kai-shek is a noble comrade and ally, according to these Anglo-American leaders. He is a useful instrument to be flattered and incited as long as there is any work to be done. But once the exigencies of the war are over, Chiang Kai-shek and his shadow regime can expect little in the way of reward. They are destined to be relegated to the dust heap to make way for the restoration of Anglo-American economic domination of China, for the renewal of the exploitation of China is part and parcel of the Anglo-American program of post-war world organization.

Three significant statements, apparently made under widely separated circumstances but actually closely related in motivation, furnish the clew to this sinister plot. The first of these is to be found in the Memorial Day address of the American Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles delivered at Arlington Cemetery on May 31 of this year. In it he stated that the peoples of the so-called "United Nations" will in the event of their victory demand that "the victorious nations joined with the United States undertake forthwith during the period of the armistice the disarmament of all nations as set forth in the Atlantic Charter which may threaten aggression outside of their frontiers, . . . that the United Nations undertake the maintenance of an international police force in the years after the war . . . until there is established that system of general security promised by the Atlantic Charter, . . . and that the United Nations become the nucleus of a world organization of the future to determine the final terms of a just and honest and durable peace." In other words, Sumner Welles virtually stated that the so-called "United Nations" intended to punish the Axis by disarming it, setting up an international police force which would enforce a plan of world organization which the so-called "United Nations" would themselves formulate.

The Chungking leaders naturally felt highly flattered. They naturally assumed that they would be included among the ruling powers of the world which would set up an international police force and would formulate the plans for a future world system. Was it not a natural assumption in view of the fact that the United States and Britain were hailing and praising the Chungking regime as a great and noble ally? In fact, so confident were the Chungking leaders of being included in the councils of the mighty after the war that they arrogantly began broadcasting their intentions concerning the supervision which they would extend over Japan after the war. The highly publicized article by Dr. Wang Shih-chieh in the Sunday Times soon after Sumner Welles' speech is a good illustration of the role which the Chungking leaders envisaged for themselves in the Anglo-American alignment.

The first rude awakening came, however, in the speech which Anthony Eden, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, made before the House of Commons on December 2. In it he stated that the four Powers, namely, Britain, the United States, the Soviet Union, and the Chungking regime, should fully cooperate to carry on the war. But, he continued, for the maintenance of a world order after the war, Britain, the United States, and the Soviet Union should secure a monopoly of armed power to be used in the name of all the so-called "United Nations" against any dissenters against the arbitrary settlement which they would impose.

What Eden did, of course, was merely to state a little more badly and concretely the plan of world policing and world control which Sumner Welles had already indicated in a broad way. But what was particularly significant in Eden's statement was his noticeable slighting of the Chungking regime. The Chungking regime was to stand side by side with Britain, the United States, and the Soviet Union as far as the burden of fighting was concerned, but the Chungking regime was significantly omitted from the plan of post-war world control.

That this omission was not unintentional is amply proved by the comments which have appeared in the press of neutral countries. Verification of the Eden speech through Stockholm has revealed that the exclusion of the Chungking regime from the ranks of the proposed ruling Powers was deliberate. For this meaningful action, there must be some good reason.

And now that reason also has come to light. Nothing could be clearer than the indication given in the illuminating statement of Paul Van Zeeland, a former Premier of Belgium and a leading financial expert of the old school of economic thought. A refugee statesman of a no longer existing country, speaking from exile where he is under the thumb of his Anglo-American protectors, Van Zeeland naturally reflects the hopes and ambitions of Britain and the United States and their minor satellites who wish to restore the old system of things in this world. As a spokesman for this point of view, Van Zeeland speaks with particular authority, for he carries the reputation of being the author of the famous Van Zeeland Plan of 1938 for the re-ordering of the world.

This spokesman of the old order, writing in a recent number of the Christian Science Monitor under the title "The World We Desire," lays bare a startling scheme for the post-war exploitation of the world by the Anglo-American capitalistic interests and their satellites. According to this plan, after the war, an International Reconstruction Finance Corporation should be formed to pool all the capital and all the vital resources of the world. This Corporation would then manage and control the development and distribution of many of the important resources and primary commodities of the entire world.

In particular, according to Van Zeeland, this Corporation would undertake the development of the backward regions of the world and open up new markets in such areas. And significantly, this plan specifically names China as a region where such international exploitation is to be carried out. Gigantic projects such as roads, bridges, airdromes, harbors, power stations, and important industrial plants are envisaged, all to be conducted under a system of international management which will be under the control of the Anglo-American capitalistic interests. In other words, there is to be restored in a most extreme form a legalized international spoliation of China such as existed in the worst period of the scramble for concessions of the late 19th century. China is to be reduced once again to the pitiful position of an economic colony of the Anglo-American Powers, to be squeezed and exploited for their benefit.

It is no wonder, therefore, that Anthony Eden significantly left out the Chungking regime from his list of the ruling Powers of the world. Chungking is slated to be a slave, not a master, if the Anglo-American conspirators should have their way. While there is yet fighting to be done, Chungking is an "ally" to be sure, but once the fighting is over, the blueprint of China's doom is already prepared.

The Anglo-American propagandists may continue to talk of the Atlantic Charter and repeat all their idealistic-sounding shibboleths, but when it comes down to concrete plans, they reveal that they cannot forget their old ambitions of capitalistic imperialism. How can it be otherwise, for the very structure and ideology of Anglo-American society demands "backward" regions which must be exploited? What real hope of salvation is there for China except to cling ever more firmly to those who espouse the New World Order in opposition to the reactionary scheme of the Anglo-American die-hards?

A Year Ago Today

Dec. 20, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times Advertiser

A unit of the Japanese Army occupied Hongkong's strategic forts placing the greater part of the city under Japanese control and the Rising Sun Flag is now flying over the island. The remaining enemy forces are now being heavily bombed by the Japanese Army Air Force.

* * *

British military authorities in London have confirmed reports that British troops in the Kedah sector, in Malay Peninsula, have retreated under heavy Japanese fire to the Krian River which forms the southern boundary of Kedah Province. The retreat was ordered in view of Japanese successes in the entire northwestern region of the Malay Peninsula and the eviction of British troops from Penang, according to a dispatch from Buenos Aires.

* * *

The Japanese Army Air Forces bombed the strategic port of Iloilo, Panay Island, for 30 minutes, December 18, inflicting considerable damage to the enemy.

MANCHOUKUO'S ACHIEVEMENTS ARE INSPIRATION TO ALL ASIA

In 10 Years This New Empire Has Accomplished Miracles in Fields of Industry, Transportation and Education

By BAIGYO MIZUNO
(From the Gaiko Jiho)

Part I

Japan and Manchoukuo is bound together by the principle of "one Virtue and one Mind" in order to bring about the full realization of the Asiatic moral ideal. Since the founding of the new State of Manchoukuo, Japan has extended her utmost cooperation and efforts to develop Manchoukuo politically, economically and culturally.

I had the honor of participating in the celebration held at Hsinking, the capital of Manchoukuo, commemorating the 10th anniversary of the founding of the nation. The great progress of this new state within a period of 10 years is indeed amazing. Retrospecting on the past Manchoukuo, it is interesting to note the various stages of historical significance which have brought about this great industrial, political and cultural development.

With the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident on September 18, 1931, the former military factions, the perpetrators of great internal disturbances, who had entrenched themselves in Manchuria and Mongolia were driven out by the Japanese Army. With the establishment of peace and order, representatives from all provinces of Manchuria met at Mukden in February of the following year and organized the 'Administrative Committee of the Northeastern Provinces with the aim to make Manchuria an independent state.

The undue tyranny of these military factions can be evinced from the following excerpt from the declaration of founding of a new state of Manchoukuo issued by the Administrative Committee.

"With the establishment of the Chinese Republic following the revolution of 1911, military factions in the northeastern provinces, taking advantage of the civil wars in China, brought the three eastern provinces under their control. During the next 20 years which were marked by internal strife, one war lord succeeded another, each of whom, completely disregarded the welfare of the people, and indulged in greed, extravagance and dissipation. Solely for the purpose of satisfying their selfish interests, they burdened the people with taxation which finally resulted in a chaotic collapse of the currency system with this economic instability, all trade was virtually stopped.

"At this critical time, the war-lords, eager to satiate their greedy ambition for power, advanced their army into the country south of the Great Wall, and caused untold suffering by killing and wounding a large number of innocent people. They waged wars with neighboring countries with utter disregard of the spirit of friendliness and cordiality and encouraged anti foreign movements.

Laxity in Police System

"Laxity in the police administration led to disturbances and gave rise to ravages by thieves and bandits. Looting, arson and massacre by these lawless elements terrified the entire population and exposed them to hunger in all corners of the country. To leave these thirty million people in Manchuria and Mongolia powerless in the clutches of these despotic war-lords would have meant their gradual extinction."

This statement in the declaration depicts the gloomy political situation in Manchuria and Mongolia and reveals that the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident on September 18 offered these people a long awaited opportunity to free themselves. In this connection, the declaration further states.

"Happily, through the aid of the Japanese Army it has been possible to expel these corrupt elements. This, we believe, is a Heaven sent opportunity for the people of Manchuria and Mongolia to shake off their shackles, and to grasp this chance to bring about regeneration and rebirth with courage and determination."

The declaration further points to the deplorable condition of the country, and urges the necessity for Manchuria and Mongolia to become independent to defend themselves against these disturbers of peace as follows:

"In this hour of crisis unless the peoples of Manchuria and Mongolia awaken to a realizaton of this opportune call to liberate themselves from the corrupt political state, their extinction, will have to be faced.

"After thorough deliberation for several months at numerous meetings, the leaders of Fengtien, Kirin, Heilungkiang and Jehol Provinces, Harbin Special District, and those under various banners of Mongolia, unanimously adopted measures for the practical application of good rule. Under whatever form of government, the primary duty of the State is to ensure the inhabitants' peace and security.

"Manchuria and Mongolia have been separate states detached from China. The present situation places us in a position to strive for our own national independence. Accordingly, by the will of thirty million people, we hereby declare on this day our severance of relations with the Republic of China and the establishment of the State of Manchoukuo, and we hereby make a public proclamation of the fundamental principles on which this new State is founded."

Declaration Proclaimed

The declaration of independence was thus proclaimed on March 1, 1932, and this new period was named the Tatung Era. The administrative policy of the new state reads as follows:

"We believe that a state should be founded upon the principles of Tao or the Way, based upon Tien or Heaven. The principle of this new State is to follow Tien or Heaven in order to ensure the people peace and security. The government must be approved by the people and personal view shall not be permitted to influence the affairs of the State.

"There shall be no discrimination with respect to race or caste among those people who now reside within Manchoukuo. Besides the Hans, Manchous, Mongols, Japanese and Chosenese, the peoples of other foreign countries may, upon application, have their rights guaranteed.

"In regard to the internal policy, the new State will revise laws and enforce local autonomy, draft able men into the service of the government and elevate the officials deserving promotion, encourage industry, unify the currency system, develop the natural resources of the country, endeavor to maintain a good standard of living for the people, adjust and regulate the administration of the police, eliminate banditry, promote national education, respect Li-chiao, the teachings of Confucianism, and apply the principle of Wang-tao, the Way of Benevolent Rule. These, we believe, will enlighten the people to perpetuate the peace of East Asia and thus set an example of model government to the world.

"The foreign policy of the new State shall be to seek and further promote cordial relations with foreign powers, and to observe international conventions. Financial obligations incurred within the territory of Manchoukuo by treaty stipulations with various countries prior to the establishment of the new State shall be met according to the usual international conventions. Foreign investments by any nation shall be welcomed for the furtherance of trade and the development of natural resources, thus bringing the principles of the open door and equal opportunity to a fuller realization."

Imperial Rule Established

The spirit in which the new state of Manchoukuo was founded speedily spread among the thirty million inhabitants. These people, inspired by the establishment of the new State, were eager to strengthen the national foundation by replacing the democratic form of government with an Imperial rule. Their desire was finally realized on March 1, 1934. It was on this occasions that the name of the era was changed to Kangte.

Japan was the first nation to recognize the new Manchoukuo. The leaders of Manchoukuo emphasized the importance of maintaining close cooperation with Japan on the basis of "One virtue and one mind," for the realization of the Asiatic moral ideal.

To realize the Asiatic moral ideal in cooperation with Manchoukuo, Japan was faced with a heavy responsibility. It withdrew from the League of Nations on March 27, 1934, and aided Manchoukuo in purchasing the North China Railway from the Soviet Union. This manifested Japan's sincere desire and enthusiasm to cooperate with Manchoukuo in working out their national ideals for the well-being of East Asia.

One of the most urgent problems of the new government was to reorganize the currency system, which was in a helpless confusion. There were 15 kinds of paper notes and 136 kinds of auxiliary paper notes. As the first step for the proposed currency reform, the new Manchoukuo Central Bank, which was opened on July 1, 1932, reclaimed the old paper notes and issued new notes amounting to ¥140,000,000. By the end of 1932, this currency reform was completed.

On November 30 of the following year, Japan and Manchoukuo signed a pact, stipulating the exchange rate at par with the yen. As the result of this arrangement, Manchoukuo's currency was practically stabilized.

Problem of Extrality

Manchoukuo was still confronted with the problem of extraterritorial rights. Japan, suffering bitter experiences under this Western imposition, signed an agreement with Manchoukuo on November 5, 1935, relinquishing her extraterritorial rights as an evidence of her sincere desire to assist the new State in exercising her administrative powers. The agreement went into effect on December 1, the same year and thus placed all the Japanese residents in that country under the jurisdiction of the Manchoukuo Government. In appreciation the Manchoukuo Government sent her special envoy to Japan to express her gratitude.

The next important steps taken by Japan to help realize the independence of Manchoukuo was the restoration of postal rights, which enabled the new state to unify her postal system. Telephone and telegraphic services in that country were being operated by a Japan-Manchoukuo joint concern, but the postal system was not yet fully unified as the communication rights along the South Mauchuria Railway remained in Japan's hands. Following the abolition of the extraterritoriality the Japanese Government turned over all the communication rights along the railway zones to Manchoukuo. Postal agreements with various foreign countries were then concluded. In addition the Manchoukuo Government established radio stations at Hsinking, Mukden, Dairen, Harbin, Antung and Mutankiang.

The Trojan Horse

In the Periodicals

The Shukan Asahi, Vol. 42, No. 25 dated December 20, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Asahi Shimbun-sha, Osaka. Price 15 sen. Feature articles: Highlights of a Round table Conference on Anglo-American Home Front, The Tale of Faithful Retainers of Lord Asano, and Japanese Mothers.

The Sunday Mainichi, Vol. 21, No. 50 dated December 20, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Osaka Mainichi Shimbun-sha, Osaka. Leading articles: Pearl Harbor Debacle, Imperial Destroyer Squadron in the Night Battle Off Lunga, Until Final Annihilation of America and Britain, and Mother of Rai Sanyo.

Diamond, Vol. 30, No. 35 dated December 11, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Diamond-sha, Tokyo. Price 50 sen. Leading articles: Strengthening National Savings and Its Rationalization, Reform of Stock Exchange Organ, Conception of Distribution Control, Tragedy of France, and Observation of India's Independence Movement.

Bungei Shunju, Vol. 20, No. 12, December, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Bungei Shunju-sha, Tokyo. Price 50 sen. The majority of articles in the current edition are devoted to the commemoration of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, such as the Way of Victory, Victory of Soul of Agricultural Industry, and December 8, 1941 in North Manchuria.

Japan Times Weekly, Vol. XIII, No. 15 dated December 10, 1942 (in English). Publishers, the Japan Times, Ltd., Tokyo. Price 80 sen. Illustrated. Leading articles: Japan, China and Manchoukuo, Nippon and Germany Vie in International Sports, One Year After, Canada's Peculiar Role, Productive Hainan, and He Fought Against Cancer. Movie Supplement contains such feature articles as Japanese Motion Pictures and Japanese People, Newsreels—Bring War Closer to Home, and Progress of Motion Picture Industry in Japan.

Economist, Vol. 20, No. 47 dated December 16, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Osaka Mainichi Shimbun-sha, Osaka. Price 35 sen. Leading articles: Code of Japanese Merchantmen, Inflation and Loan Policy, France, National Defense Policy of New Zealand, Industries in North China, and Reorganization of Financial Groups.

THE MIRRORS OF THE HEROIC AGE

The Night Battle of Kawagoe

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times Advertiser Staff

Part VI

In the diplomatic battle to win Haru-uji the Kubo Kanryo to his side Ujiyasu had been shamefully beaten. The prize had definitely gone over to his adversaries. So he had been reduced to the status of a rebel, an insurgent, a disloyal conspirator against the constituted authority of the Kanto region.

A man of Ujiyasu's mental acumen could not but have foreseen the futility of obtaining Haru-uji's cooperation, for anyone could see that his ambitious program included the absorption of the whole of Kanto of which Haru-uji's Koga was only part and parcel. Why then did he persevere so hard and so long in his fruitless labors to get the ungettable? He obviously wanted in the first place to gain time, that is, to put off as long as possible the actual showdown until he had been thoroughly prepared to meet the mighty odds set against him, and, in the second, to put his enemies off their guard by making them imagine that he was afraid to fight, being so outnumbered by them, so that he might deliver the blow when his foes were least prepared and on their weakest spot.

Thus he carried on with apparently tireless diligence his weary diplomatic efforts till the very eve of his famous military attack, despite his humiliating failure vis-a-vis Koga. Ujiyasu evidently understood the significance of what we now call "total warfare"; there is every evidence that he consciously had recourse to all forms of non-bloody peaceful war which may be described by such words as espionage, publicity, propaganda, as well as to diplomatic and military methods of war.

Art of Espionage

From the time of Hojo Soun, the Hojos had set great store by the art of espionage. Though we know but little about the many expert spies and "nin-jutsu-shi" (men versed in the "art of invisibility" so called) who were in the Hojo's employ, still less their methods of activity which were jealously-guarded secrets, of course, yet we see here and there in the records of the Hojos' civil and military exploits references to the valuable contributions made by their spies and ninjutsu-shi. Of Soun it is related that he was once said to have remarked to his entourage that blindmen were the most useless creatures on earth, so he had a great mind to have all the blindmen in his dominions to be killed to economize the valuable rice they were eating in vain; at which many blindmen of Odawara in an alarm fled into the neighboring provinces for safety; but that it was later found that some of these blind men had been spies in Soun's personal pay. Among the expert spies and ninjutsu-shi in the Hojo service whose names have been preserved were Kazama Kotaro the spy and Nonokuruwa Isuke the ninjutsu-shi, and doubtless there were a good many men under them who had been specially trained from their birth in their respective branches of this peculiar warfare. It is a well-known fact that the art of espionage had reached a very high plane of skill and efficiency during the Tokugawa era due to the great importance which the succeeding Shoguns had attached to it and the liberal patronage they had given to many masters of the art; and now we know that before the Tokugawa period the Hojos had already had a keen appreciation of this form of war and that the former had taken a leaf from the latter's espionage strategy.

One of the requisites of the espionage service is linguistic ability, or knowledge of the dialects spoken in various parts of the country which enables one to know the conditions, the psychology, etc., of the peoples inhabiting the provinces of one's potential enemies and allies. A considerable difficulty is experienced even today in understanding the peculiar dialects spoken in different parts of Kanto itself. (Only a few days ago a man, born in Shimotsuke, in my neighborhood was telling me how some of the everyday commodities are called by different names in Tokyo and in his native place.) Four centuries ago, it is easy to imagine that the language difficulties experienced in Kanto must have been very troublesome, but in this respect the Hojos had the advantage over other daimyo of Kanto because, thanks to their traditional policy of hospitality since the days of Soun, the castle town of Odawara which was comparatively a new-made city in Kanto, contained large proportions of immigrants from other provinces, near and far. Besides, men like Ujiyasu and Tsunashige were well informed of the conditions in various parts of Kanto.

It was related of Tsunashige that five hundred men out of his famous 3,000 fighters in the Kawagoe Castle had been picked out of the many disgruntled men who had deserted the Uyesugi camp because it was so gutted with abuses of hereditary bureaucracy, favoritism, etc., that they saw no chance of advancement there. Also there is reason to suppose that there were not a few spies and "fifth-column" agents among the 90,000 men of the Allied divisions besieging the Kawagoe Castle, who were in close and constant communication with Odawara. In short, Ujiyasu had a most efficacious espionage organization through which he could read the conditions among his enemies, their thought and sentiment as well as their strategic resources and plans, like an open book.

Rearmament

We may reasonably suspect, too, that Ujiyasu's illness, if it was not altogether a pretense, was somewhat exaggerated for diplomatic and strategic purposes. That he was confined to his sick-room was true. But the fact that he could get well at the psychological hour when he was ready to deliver the deadly blow proves that he had been postponing the time of recovery till he knew everything was ready for action. Another cause underlying Ujiyasu's delay in recovering from his illness, if I may venture the guess, was the necessity of what we may call "rearmament." While he was "wasting" time trying to persuade the Koga Kubo and sending talking agents to and fro, his "arsenals at Odawara were roaring with rearmament." In those days the firearms were not as yet used; the chief fighting weapons were bows and arrows as well as swords and spears. Of the bow which was probably the most important, its main strength was in its material, that is, its strong "trusty wood," and in the making of a good bow a special art was required, as it is in any other weapon. It is significant that Hojo Gen-an, Ujiyasu's tonsured uncle, who was the greatest brain-trust in the Hojo camp, was known to be a very dexterous maker of bows; down to the Tokugawa age the bows bearing the name of "Gen-an" had been greatly prized among the warriors, "the Gen-an bow" having become a byword for the strongest bows ever made. By no stretch of imagination can we conceive that Gen-an, who was said to be the chief director of the Kawagoe campaign, was sitting in sheer idleness while Ujiyasu's mysterious malady was being protracted. It is easier to suppose that thousands of strong bows were being turned out under Gen-an's personal supervision as well as all other likely weapons. For one thing, large quantities of paper were being bought from the southern provinces of Mino and Owari, for which the people at the time could see no apparent utility in war.

(To Be Continued)